

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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Judging by public remarks made by Washington officials, the aims of the current American Administration in the field of arms control are clearly divided into two categories -- long-term and immediate.

All the U.S. "tasks" in the field of disarmament without exception are declared long-term. Their formulation by the present administration is unclear and uncertain as far as the timing and ways of resolving them are concerned.

On the other hand, the immediate goals of the U.S. are dealing with arms buildup. They are specific, visible and backed by lavish budgetary allocations.

Washington, for instance, proclaims a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing to be its long-term objective, while the intensive testing programme is the task of the day.

The White House proclaims the elimination of nuclear weapons its task in an extended perspective, while the development of new weapons of mass annihilation, such as MX, Midgetman and Trident, is the immediate goal.

Defying elementary logic, Washington is seeking to assure world public opinion that the unrestrained buildup of American nuclear arms is opening the only real way towards their reduction in the future.

The latest developments confirm the conclusions that Washington offers a similar course in the field of accords on limiting and reducing arms. The U.S. leadership actually defends the absurd thesis of moving towards new arms control agreements in the future through the elimination of the existing accords today.

In the six years in power, the U.S. Administration has not signed a single arms reduction agreement. Over the same period, it actually derailed the threshold test ban treaty and the peaceful nuclear explosions treaty and thwarted a number of talks, including on anti-satellite systems, on the non-militarization of the Indian Ocean and on arms trading, and effectively broke off the talks on a comprehensive ban on nuclear-weapon tests.

The U.S. Administration proclaimed the SALT-2 treaty "dead" and recently exceeded -- in an ostentatious way -- its quantitative limits. Moreover, the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency publicly expressed its displeasure over the Soviet Union's decision to refrain for the time being from pulling out of the SALT-1 and SALT-2 restrictions.

The American agency described the Soviet step as insincere.

At a time when the Soviet Union unilaterally sticks to provisions of the key constraint on the strategic arms race, Washington, in building the arsenals of weapons of mass annihilation, is seeking to deceive world public opinion by making assurances of its adherence to the idea of substantial cuts in strategic offensive arms -- some time in the future.

It is clear to all unbiased people on earth that Washington has embarked on the destruction of all treaty barriers in the way of the nuclear arms race. The present American Administration has undermined its reputation as a party to accords on the limitation and reduction of armaments.

Who can believe now in the sincerity of the White House's declarations about its readiness to display in the future utmost restraint in building up nuclear arsenals?

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ON SDI COUNTERMEASURES

AUL01320 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 6 Dec 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by USSR Army General Yuriy Maksimov, deputy minister of defense: "'Star Wars' in Breach of the Treaties on Arms Limitation" -- dispatched through NOVOSTI]

[Text] I cannot hide the fact that the USSR missile units with strategic functions are armed with the most modern weapons and equipment. However, it must be stressed that the USSR missile power does not threaten anybody. Unlike the United States, which in August 1945 used nuclear bombs against the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we have never used nuclear weapons and we have promised that we shall never be the first to use them.

All talk about the so-called "Soviet military threat" or about some Soviet "superiority" over the United States in the area of arms does not correspond to the truth. Even American leading figures have repeatedly referred to the military-strategic parity with the USSR. However, strategic parity of power does not at all mean identity of structure. The historical situation has developed in such a way that (because of the characteristics of the geographical location of the two countries, among other factors) the USSR has developed mainly ground-based strategic missiles, while the United States' missiles are deployed in submarines and heavy bombers. Naturally, the USSR will not disrupt the structure of its strategic forces. Neither can we allow our security or the security of our allies to be harmed.

Let us turn now to arms limitation. I can cite the following statistics: From the moment SALT II was signed until today the USSR has dismantled [demonitral] 72 launching platforms for intercontinental ballistic missiles and 21 heavy bombers. The USSR has eliminated 540 strategic carriers in accordance with the SALT I agreement and SALT II treaty, whereas the United States has only eliminated 168. Commentary is superfluous, as they say.

The claim that the USSR has created and is developing a second type of intercontinental ballistic missile also does not withstand scrutiny. We have tested only a single type of intercontinental missile -- the RS-22. This is allowed under the clauses of SALT II. As far as the claims that the USSR is testing a second type of intercontinental ballistic missile are concerned -- this is an overt slander. I mean the RS-12M missile, which is a modernized variant of our old RS-12 missile. The United States has deliberately distorted the clear clause of SALT II on the composition of the elements included in the so-called "launch weight" of the missiles. Specifically, the weight of the old RS-12 missile, as presented by the United States, does not include the weight of some of its elements. However, when they speak of the "launch weight" of the improved R-12 missile they illegally include the weight of the equipment used only during the tests. The goal of such machinations is clear. The United States has already created a new type of intercontinental ballistic missile -- the "MX." Now, despite the treaty, they are creating a new type of intercontinental ballistic missile -- the "Midgetman" -- and are trying to find a justification for this.

The lies about "violations" of the agreements on limiting nuclear weapons by the USSR were needed by the U.S. Administration in order to justify its refusal to observe the agreements between the USSR and the United States and divert the attention of the world public from the course to fully implementing a broad program for increasing its nuclear arsenal which has been adopted. Specially, the Americans intend to deploy 50 additional units of "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles and accelerate the creation of a new cruise missile, in addition to arming the B-52 and B-1B bombers with long-range cruise missiles. [paragraph continues]

Work related to the creation of American space weapons within the framework of the "Star Wars" program is continuing. The Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] was the main obstacle to an agreement in Reykjavik.

The space weapons being developed by the United States under the SDI program are first-strike weapons. These weapons have nothing to do with security and defense. The use of the "space shield" only makes sense when the country that has it attacks first. However, even now specialists in the USSR and abroad have been assessing dozens of countermeasures, which can create many complex problems for the SDI. These possible countermeasures were mentioned in the report of the Committee of Soviet Scientists, which has been published.

The scientists consider that the tactics of launching intercontinental ballistic missiles aimed at the "attrition" of the space antimissile defense by activating it early, well in advance of the responsible strike, could be an effective response to the SDI. This could be achieved by means of the combined launching of intercontinental ballistic missiles and "dummy" missiles, the launching of intercontinental ballistic missiles with wide variations of trajectory... All this would lead to great expenditure of energy resources by the SDI space units, rendering the X-ray lasers and electromagnetic guns powerless, and other premature losses in the firepower of the SDI system.

In addition, the qualitative improvement in the intercontinental ballistic missiles will cause many additional difficulties for the detection system. It will cause a sharp reduction in the effectiveness of the interception system and the guidance system for the striking means. The increase in the number of missile warheads will also lead to similar results.

The other way of countering the SDI considered by the specialists is the creation of means for destroying the combat space stations. This function can be performed by small missiles deployed in different ways and by "space mines." These are satellites launched into orbit close to the orbits of the stations, and armed with sufficiently powerful combat charges that explode by order from ground control. In other words, it is impossible to achieve military superiority through SDI. In any event, the responsive strike against the aggressor will be inevitable and crushing.

The USSR is struggling against the deployment of any weapons in space. We believe that by the year of 2000 it will be possible to stop the arms race and free the planet from nuclear weapons. However, if despite our arguments, the United States implements the "Star Wars" program, then, as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said, we shall quickly find a response, which will not be the one expected by the United States. It will, however, be a response that will render the "Star Wars" program valueless.

#### Views ICBM Vulnerability

LD101315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] The latest issue of APN's military bulletin [voyenniy vestnik] was published today. It includes an article by Army General Comrade Maksimov, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Troops.

He writes in particular: The vulnerability of Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles will increase in connection with the development of the U.S. Star Wars program if we fail to take measures in response.

Within SDI the United States is planning along with the creation [sozdaniye] of antimissile defense elements, to deploy [razvernut] space strike weapons for strikes against Soviet strategic installations. Our task is to find a reliable way of countering combat platforms in space. We see real ways to preserve the invulnerability of our ICBM's even if the United States should deploy SDI.

The Soviet Union understands strategic balance as being the approximate equality between the strategic weapons of the USSR and the United States in terms of quantity and combat strength as required to maintain equal security for the powers. Any attempts to gain unilateral superiority over us will be parried in time, concludes the commander in chief.

So why are they spending trillions of dollars on SDI? The APN military bulletin observer suggests one possible reason: If one starts from the premise that for the United States the USSR is the number one enemy, then it may be presumed that there are enemies with other numbers as well. Perhaps Reagan's Star Wars program is intended basically for those countries that are unable to create anti-SDI systems. It is even possible that this is one of the basic aspects of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

#### KARPOV HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON GENEVA TALKS

LD110958 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2047 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Paris, 10 December (TASS) -- A press conference by V.P. Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation to the Geneva nuclear and space arms talks, was held here today. The Soviet representative briefly described the positions of both sides, having drawn the attention of those assembled to the U.S. delegation's clear desire to block the way to the attainment of results. The Washington administration is departing ever more openly from the preliminary accords reached during the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik. The United States readily pockets the USSR's serious concessions in the field of disarmament, made to unblock the bilateral talks. At the same time, the United States shows striking deafness when the White House's response is mentioned, he said.

KOVALEV SPEAKS AT NEWS CONFERENCE ON CSCE ISSUES

LD101549 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 10 TASS -- "On instructions from the Soviet leadership, the delegation of the USSR at the Vienna meeting has submitted an official document on the convocation of a widely representative conference in Moscow on the development of cooperation in the humanitarian field between the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) participating countries", said Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Speaking at a press conference here today, he recalled that such proposal had been put forward by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, in his speech in Vienna on November 5.

"The Soviet side", Anatoliy Kovalev pointed out, "suggests that the forum consider the issues of people-to-people contacts, information, culture and education, i.e. the entire range of issues of cooperation in the humanitarian field, as they were outlined in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference".

"It is suggested that this be done within the context of encouragement of and respect for civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and freedoms of the individual in each CSCE participating country".

"It is suggested that the forum in Moscow hold an all-round discussion oriented towards practical results and reach mutual understanding which would make it possible to improve the state of affairs in the humanitarian field in all the countries participating in the CSCE process".

"We hold", the Soviet representative emphasised, "that it is time to examine thoroughly and in a businesslike manner the entire aggregate of humanitarian problems, to remove everything extraneous and artificial, find points of contact of our positions and interests and to determine a sphere of possible cooperation".

"We do not yet give a date for the beginning of the conference in Moscow", the first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR went on to say.

"This question, just like other organisational aspects of the matter, should become the subject of consideration and agreement at the Vienna meeting. We are for the question of the conference in Moscow to be decided upon at the Vienna meeting before its conclusion. In other words, we are for accords to be translated into life as they ripen."

"Following the Reykjavik meeting, there is no road back to old ways, to old thinking now that the issue of the very survival of mankind is so acute. This is why we have invited all the participants in the Vienna meeting to both think in a new way and to act with a view to achieving maximum practical results".

In answer to the question what steps are being made by the Warsaw Treaty member countries to establish contacts with NATO with regard to starting a dialogue on a reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, Anatoliy Kovalev said:

"The Soviet Union has made efforts to establish contacts between the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO.

"Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, suggested a meeting with General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander of NATO's Armed Forces in Europe.

"The working group of the Warsaw Treaty member countries on issues related to a reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe has addressed NATO's special group on conventional arms control with a suggestion to establish direct contact."

"Herbert Krolikowski, general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, has sent a letter to NATO secretary-general Lord Carrington with the expression of hope that the proposals on arranging a meeting between Viktor Kulikov and Bernard Rogers and on establishing contacts between the working groups that were set up within the framework of the two alliances would be considered in NATO".

"We hope," Anatoliy Kovalev emphasized, "that the above-mentioned initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation will meet with a constructive attitude at the forthcoming session of the NATO Council. Thereby favourable conditions would be created for practical headway in the cause of easing tension and strengthening security in Europe."

#### U.S. Reaction

AU101916 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna, Dec 10 (AFP) -- Washington rounded on Soviet delegates at the Council on Security and Co-Operation (CSCE) in Europe on Wednesday for formally proposing a human rights conference in Moscow the day after the Kremlin had announced the death in jail of dissident writer Anatoliy Marchenko.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had first suggested a conference when this CSCE session opened on November 5, and his deputy Anatoly Kovalev made the invitation official Wednesday.

Mr. Kovalev called for a "comprehensive discussion oriented towards a practical result, a mutual understanding that would make it possible to improve the situation in the humanitarian area in all (35) countries participating in the CSCE process."

U.S. delegation chief Warren Zimmermann said: "How ironic that on this Human Rights Day the representatives of the regime which imprisoned Marchenko have just introduced a proposal purporting to deal with human rights." He said later: "It is likely that not a single Western country will go."

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in Brussels Wednesday Mr. Marchenko's death was "another example of (the Soviet Union's) failure to live up to commitments" and raised questions about whether such a conference could be held in Moscow.

Mr. Marchenko, 48, had been serving a 15-year sentence. His best-known book, *My Testimony*, is an account of his experiences in the Soviet labour camps under Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet leader from 1953 to 1964.

Prison authorities Tuesday told his wife Larisa he had died of a brain hemorrhage.

Yuriy Kachlev, Soviet delegation leader at the CSCE, said Mr. Marchenko's wife and son had been given permission to leave for Israel but had declined.

He said 4,500 people had been allowed to leave the Soviet Union this year to rejoin their families, a 60 per cent increase on last year. He said there had been 90 such cases since the CSCE session started.

Meanwhile in Moscow non-conformist Russian poet Yevgeniy Yevtushenko called for a new edition of the Bible edited by the Soviet State.

Writing in Wednesday's edition of the Communist Party's youth paper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, he said the Bible was a "great monument of culture", and said that young Russians could not hope to understand much of Pushkin, Tolstoy, Gogol and Dostoyevskiy if they had not read it.

#### KOVALEV ADDRESSES CSCE PLENARY SESSION

##### Praises 'Reorganization'

LD101830 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 10 TASS -- The current reorganisation in the Soviet Union has also involved foreign policy, Anatoliy Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, told a plenary session of the Vienna meeting of the states-participants in the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The USSR has displayed a fresh approach to many international problems, which have accumulated -- whether it be the elimination of nuclear, chemical or other types of mass destruction weapons, or putting an end to the nuclear weapons tests, a cut in the armed forces and conventional arms, settlement of conflicts.

A creative approach to international affairs fully manifests itself also in such a field as the humanitarian one. That field is viewed by us as one of the basics of the comprehensive international security system, as its important component, the Soviet representative said.

Serious, painstaking work is under way in the USSR to secure the rights of the individual, strengthen law and order, further develop international contacts of Soviet citizens and organisations, for the resolution in a humanitarian and positive spirit the question of reunification of families and mixed marriages. An authoritative statement has been made on our preparedness to be guided in practice on issues of human contacts by the draft agreement drawn up at the Bern meeting, albeit it has not been adopted because of opposition by only one country -- the USA.

Anatoliy Kovalev voiced hope that the other countries participating in the Vienna meeting will take steps so that their legislation and rules governing contacts between people be brought into line with international documents and commitments, so that they could look at their own practices in that field, without self-conceit, from the viewpoint of its correspondence with the provisions of the Final Act.

## Hits U.S. 'Disruptive Element'

LD101839 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 10 TASS -- "Confrontational remarks and the use of stereotypes of the cold-war days are particularly out of place in the realm of cooperation in the humanitarian field", Anatoliy Kovalev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has said here at a plenary session of the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) participating countries.

"Such methods smack of an affront to whole peoples. One has to say this because such things happen at the Vienna meeting as well", he emphasised. Anatoliy Kovalev stated that Western countries were not partners of equal standing to the USSR because they boycott the international covenants on human rights, the U.N. convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, and other basic documents dealing with inter-state cooperation on human rights.

"It is very important with which particular vision of the contemporary world the countries have come to the Vienna meeting. There are many indications that it is within the power of the Europeans to take upon themselves the task of reviving detente. The CSCE progress, which embodies the creative element in the present-day international life, is a tested and effective instrument for attaining this goal", the Soviet representative said.

"But in the world, there are also phenomena of opposite nature, representing the disruptive element. Those are the renunciation of the SALT-2 treaty, the undermining of the ABM Treaty, the space militarisation plans, and the departure from the accords reached at the Reykjavik meeting."

"Under these conditions," he emphasised, "the Vienna meeting acquires still greater importance. It could make a considerable contribution not only to the strengthening of security and development of cooperation in Europe but also to the normalization of all international relations."

Touching upon the proposal made on December 8 by the delegation of the Polish People's Republic on supplementing the mandate of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, Anatoliy Kovalev stated that the proposal was an important constructive step in this direction. "The Soviet Union fully supports it. The initiative of our Polish friends is called upon to promote in practice a transition from the confidence-building measures adopted in Stockholm to an integrated system of confidence and opens the way for talks in the region stretching from the Atlantic to the Urals."

KASHLEV INTERVIEWED ON CSCE FOLLOWUP MEETING

PM101505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Yu.B. Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna CSCE meeting, by B. Dubrovin, PRAVDA correspondent in Austria, under general heading: "The Human Rights Problem -- Where Does It Exist?" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The USSR's Position at the Vienna Meeting and the Rights Question [subhead]

PRAVDA correspondent in Austria V. Dubrovin asked Ambassador Yu. B. Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna meeting of the representatives of CSCE participant states, to answer a number of questions.

[Dubrovin] How does the Soviet delegation see its tasks?

[Kashlev] In the military-political sphere -- in the continuation of the Stockholm conference, the Soviet Union favors a considerable expansion of cooperation in the trade, economic, scientific, and technical spheres, the fuller utilization of the potential for states' collaboration laid down in the Final Act, and the removal of the artificial barriers erected by NATO countries on this path. We support the Czechoslovak proposal to hold an all-European economic forum in Prague and the ideas of North European countries for an expansion of cooperation in environmental protection and we have noted with satisfaction the interest shown in economic and scientific issues by states such as the FRG, Italy, and a number of others.

As for the humanitarian sphere, we were able to witness once again here in Vienna that our open, active approach to these questions has created a profound impression. The proposal put forward by the USSR foreign minister to convene a representative conference of CSCE participant states in Moscow to discuss the whole range of questions pertaining to cooperation in the humanitarian sphere including contacts between people, information, culture, and education is attracting much comment.

[Dubrovin] What is the delegations' attitude to this proposal?

[Kashlev] Many delegation expressed immediate and vigorous support for the proposal. Others appeared to be in a state of shock. I am referring, of course, to those NATO countries which, due to their ingrained inertia, view the humanitarian theme -- or, speaking in broader terms, the whole range of human rights issues -- as their "trump card," as their "rustproof weapon," so-to-speak, in the psychological warfare against socialism. Now these "champions of human rights" are gradually beginning to cotton on, and are trying to coordinate (or rather foist on others) their "misgivings" about of our idea, advancing all kind of "conditions" and even "ultimatums."

These few countries (I can name them; they are primarily the United States and Britain) are sparing no effort in order to heat up the atmosphere at the Vienna meeting and steer the proceedings into the channel of confrontation by means of crude attacks on socialism on the selfsame false pretext of the infringement of human rights. Yet, at the same time they demonstrate their inability to justify crude and large-scale violations of human rights in their countries and engage in demagoguery. Thus, the British representative contrives in one of his many speeches to present a lecture about the "advantages" of British democracy against the background of the figure of 2,521 people killed in Ulster which he himself had cited.

Behind all this there is another motive, namely to prevent the Vienna meeting from moving on to a constructive discussion of security and economic and humanitarian cooperation problems which truly interest all Europeans. The representatives of a number of leading NATO countries were forced to admit openly that they were not ready to discuss proposals for the reduction of nuclear armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, that they had "no positions yet" on these issues.

This obstructionist line has caused the disillusionment and dissatisfaction of many delegations here. Rather than by the troubadours of confrontation, the prospects of the Vienna meeting will, I am confident, be determined by the champions of peace and cooperation in the shared edifice of Europe. And they are in the majority.

NEWS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD102331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1715 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Today is Human Rights Day. In this connection a news conference was held for Soviet and foreign journalists at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Taking part in it were: Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; Shishkov, deputy procurator general; and others. The news conference was conducted by Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry. A statement was made by Comrade Kapitsa. He said in particular:

[Begin recording] [Kapitsa] The Soviet people and its state have something to be proud of when the conversation turns to safeguarding all human rights and freedoms without exception. He who takes the trouble to compare the Charter of Human Rights with the constitution of the Soviet Union, which was adopted after an unprecedentedly wide nationwide discussion, will discover without difficulty that all human rights without exception recorded in these documents have been reflected in it, and for a whole range of issues what has been written into the fundamental law of the Soviet Union goes much further and deeper. This concerns first of all the safeguarding and reinforcement of rights and freedoms by specific state and public institutions and political mechanisms especially set up for that purpose which guarantee strict observance of the law, the cutting short of arbitrariness and infractions. This is guaranteed and reinforced by the existence of a ramified network of agencies which safeguard in actual fact the right to take part in running the state, to labor, leisure, health protection, social insurance, a dwelling place, education, liberty of conscience, of speech, of the press, of association in public organizations, and so forth.

There is one single restriction in this sphere. It is written in the constitution: Citizens' use of rights and freedoms must not harm the interests of society and the state nor the rights of other citizens. This is a universally recognized and generally accepted rule of law. It was not invented by us but by a French citizen, one of the authors of the Declaration of Human Rights and of the Rights of the Citizen. He said: One man's freedom ends where another man's freedom starts. There are no other restrictions of rights and personal freedoms in our country.

Our concept of human rights is based on a combination of the achievements of socialism in safeguarding those rights and the international obligations taken by the Soviet Union in this sphere. We are firm supporters of human rights, as vital sphere of international cooperation, receiving ever greater development in all countries. It goes without saying that it is necessary to approach this issue, just like other aspects of relations between states, in all seriousness and responsibility. Such is our fundamental approach. That is why the proposal of Comrade Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, to convene in Moscow a representative conference of member-states of the all-European conference on the entire set of problems relating to the sphere in question, sounded like a logical continuation of the Soviet Union's constructive policy aimed at broad international cooperation in the humanitarian field.

It is profoundly symbolic that precisely today, on Human Rights Day, in connection with which we are meeting with you here, the Soviet delegation in Vienna has submitted for examination by the participants in the all-European forum an official document entitled Proposal of the USSR on Convening a Conference of Representatives of the Member-States of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Regarding the Development of Humanitarian Cooperation.

I wish to stress that in its essence it has something in common with the Delhi declaration on the principles of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world signed on 27 November by the leaders of two great powers, the Soviet Union and India. This outstanding, truly unique document says in particular:

Principle two: Human life must be recognized as supreme.

Principle three: Nonviolence should be the basis of community life.

Principle six: Resources being spent on armaments must be channeled toward social and economic development.

Principle seven: Conditions must be guaranteed for the individual's harmonious development.

The Delhi declaration, to generalize the aforesaid, stresses that the world we have inherited belongs to present and future generations and this demands that primacy be given to universally accepted human values. The right of every people and every person to life, freedom, peace and the pursuit of happiness must be recognized.

I wish to recall that precisely the Soviet Union, prompted by the striving to make use of the favorable opportunities for the development of humanitarian cooperation, at the time stated its readiness -- I stress, its readiness -- to be guided in practice in these matters by the document drawn up in Bern -- although formally it was not adopted -- to be guided by it in relations with those states which wish to come to an agreement with us about this.

At the 41st UN General Assembly session, which ends a few days from now, some 90 resolutions on these and other matters were adopted. The Soviet delegation voted in favor of the overwhelming majority of these resolutions. The American representative in the UN General Assembly Third Committee pressed the red button with the word no 13 times, thus voting against resolutions defending fundamental human rights in all corners of the globe and in doing so remaining 7 times completely on his own. I think that hardly any additional comment is required here.

The peoples of the world expect from their government responsible political decisions, political will toward cooperation in observing and further developing human rights and freedoms, as the first among which the right to life is recognized by the peoples. The Soviet Union, the USSR Government, following the principles and foundations of its foreign policy, will continue its work, and if necessary also the struggle, in this area, together with the fraternal socialist countries and with all progressive forces of our planet.

[Pyadrshev] A question from our friend, the correspondent of the Japanese paper ASAHI, Mr (Nidzuma): Recently in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, in a dispute about openness, one of the readers asked that special collections on criminal statistics be published. Do you intend to publish such a collection in the near future? If so, when precisely will it be brought out? If not, why not? I ask Sergey Ivanovich Gusev to reply to this question.

[Gusev] Our society is now in a period of restructuring. This restructuring is an improvement in our activities plus openness in all these activities, in all manifestations of our restructuring. This, the publication of various collections, or in general the publication of any criminal statistics, is one of the elements of openness. We have submitted a proposal that this data connected with crime and criminal records be published in our press -- well, somewhere -- once a quarter, once every 6 months, or once yearly.

What is most important: To us this is very advantageous, on a world scale this is very advantageous.

Well, for instance, the following fact is cited, that last year, according to official date of the Bureau of Justice Statistics -- there is such a body attached to the U.S Department of Justice -- it published a stunning figure -- 22 million various crimes were recorded officially. This was published. But our crime figures -- take my word for it -- do not even come anywhere near to a comparison with this figure. Therefore, I repeat once again that it is even advantageous to us to publish these statistics so that not only our citizens should be well and truly familiar, thoroughly familiar, with them, but also so that the citizens of the United States and other countries of the world, too, should know what the level of crime is in our country. I think that this also needs to be done because the decision of the party Central Committee, which was published on 20 November this year, on measures to strengthen the rule of law, on law and order, and on observance of the rights and the legitimate interests of citizens -- this is the title of the law -- also contains a very important principle. This is the principle of legality through democracy. With this I would like to end the reply to my question. We think that this will be done to some extent in our country. From what date onward I don't know. But such a proposal exists and we, the administrative or law enforcement bodies as they are now called in our country, we are in favor of this data being published.

[Unnamed CTK correspondent speaking in Russian] A question from CTK to Comrade Shishkov: What rights does the USSR Procuracy have in guarding the rights and liberties of Soviet citizens?

[Shishkov] First of all I would like to note that in the Soviet Union a system of safeguarding the rights and liberties of Soviet people has been created. This system is made up of the bodies of state power, our Soviet legislation and finally economic and material guarantees. All this is aimed at securing more fully the liberties and rights of Soviet people. Within the system of these measures the bodies of the procuracy stand out especially, in that it is precisely the bodies of the procuracy that are charged by our constitution and our law to exercise supreme control of the precise and uniform application of the law by all ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises and organizations, cooperative organization, public organizations, kolkhozes, officials and also USSR citizens. Given the fact that such a body has been set up, given the fact that a system of measures to safeguard the guarantees of citizens' rights operates, then you yourselves understand that in our country there are infractions both of the law and individual violations of the rights of Soviet citizens. We are coming into contact with this, unfortunately, more often than we would like.

Any infraction is not only a violation of a Soviet law. At the same time it is also a violation of the rights of Soviet people. Let us take (only) such serious crimes, as premeditated murder, and such, perhaps, less dangerous crimes as careless damage to state and personal property of a citizen. In all these cases certain rights of our Soviet citizens are violated: the right to life, the right to health, the right to labor, the right to a dwelling place, to right to the property which these citizens have at their disposal. It is against all these phenomena, against all these infractions that the procuracy is waging an uncompromising struggle. The point is not only that we are fighting against crime but that the procuracy is called upon to guard the personal, state, political and other rights of Soviet citizens and their interests in other spheres of activity. Thus, for instance, the procuracy very often spearheads its activity against violations of citizens' labor rights, and, following appeals to procurators, persons who were unjustifiably dismissed from enterprises and organizations are reinstated in their jobs.

The Procuracy intervenes in questions of the observance of citizens' housing rights, and, following appeals to procurators, these violated housing and other rights of Soviet citizens are restored. I must say that at the same time Procuracy is invested with effective means to fight those who violate these rights. First of all, the Procuracy can apply sanctions against these offenders, against bureaucracy, against those persons who don't take the law into consideration and violate Soviet citizens' rights.

[Habib Sayyid in Russian] Habib Sayyid, KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY: The past few days have brought us many reports about gross violations of human rights on the Arab territories occupied by Israel. Young people at Bi'r Zayt University were shot. There were numerous arrests. Would you please comment on those reports?

[Kapitsa] We condemn such actions and we believe that in the final analysis, the United Nations and the Security Council should seriously intervene in this matter and rap the Israeli brigands.

[Pyadyshev] Affiliated to this question is the question of a representative of the CHELOVEK I ZAKON magazine: Do you believe that possibilities exist today to step up the struggle against the gross, mass violations of human rights in a number of countries, for instance in Chile, the Republic of South Africa, and a few others? I would request that Mikhail Stepanovich reply to this question too.

[Kapitsa] Gross, mass violations of human rights are not only the flouting of the very foundations of civilization, but also a challenge to mankind's conscience. They are a threat to peace and international security. The United Nations has a special role in the struggle against these violations. As you know, the UN General Assembly annually adopts a considerable number of resolutions against such violations with the United States, as a rule, voting against, very often in complete isolation. It seems to us that the Security Council's contribution to this struggle could also be greater inasmuch as, according to the UN Charter, it is precisely the Security Council which bears the main responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. If the UN contribution does not now match this high responsibility, it is in the first place the United States which is to blame for this, shielding as it does those who are guilty of gross and mass violations, which are criminal from the point of view of international law and human conscience. [end recording]

[Announcer] At the press conference replies were also given to other questions.

#### VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC MISSION HEADS

LD101637 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting today with the heads of diplomatic missions of foreign countries accredited to Moscow. He described the RSFSR's life and concerns, and the Soviet people's and republic's working people's efforts to implement the large-scale program for the acceleration and all-around development of the country and for preserving and strengthening peace, as adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Vorotnikov replied to the diplomats' questions. On behalf of the guests, Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, expressed gratitude to the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers for the interesting report.

KORNILOV SCORNS U.S. REPORT ON NICARAGUA

LD102055 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

Washington wasted a great deal of effort and tons of paper to scare the man in the street with the myth about a "hand of Moscow" in Central America in a bid to justify the undeclared war launched and conducted by the United States against Nicaragua. Until now these were mainly inventions unsubstantiated even by what might remotely resemble facts and more often than not they were blank ammunition shots.

Things were set in order by George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state.

George Shultz appeared before one of the committees of the House with testimony on "Irangate" whose organizers, acting in circumvention of U.S. laws, secretly shipped arms both to Iran and to anti-Nicaraguan contras. He maintained that his participation in that scandalous affair was at a nil. At the same time George Shultz gave his audience some "irrefutable facts" about Moscow's "subversive activity" in Nicaragua.

Of course, for that purpose the U.S. secretary of state had to incur some costs -- to quote from a "special report" he had received from the U.S. Embassy in Managua. But what a sensation was in stock for the congressmen!

First, the ever vigilant U.S. Embassy in Managua which, as is clear from George Shultz's words, is seeking out signs of "Soviet infiltration" day and night managed, after enormous efforts no doubt, to pin down the fact that "the Nicaraguan communists celebrated their anniversary this year on November 7, exactly the anniversary date of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia."

But that from the standpoint of the U.S. Department of State is only half the trouble. The main "sensation" is not when, but how, the anniversary of the Sandinista National Liberation Front was celebrated. The U.S. Embassy in Managua and George Shultz who quoted its report, furnished a lot of details. Let us quote:

"The Soviet motif was nicely carried through, as the special foreign guests here for the 25th anniversary were taken by the Nicaraguan hosts night after night to performances of the Bolshoy Ballet. Fragments of Swan Lake passed before the eyes of Third World revolutionaries and rustic Sandinistas whose sensibilities to the expression and synchronization of the dance, are to put kindly, imperfectly developed. But Nicaraguans are getting used to all the Kremlin art..."

Racy prose, isn't it?

Now that the irrefutable proofs of the "hand of Moscow" at work, carefully guarded for so long in the safes of the U.S. Department of State, have finally been made public we can give the analytical talents of the U.S. Embassy in Managua and Mr Shultz himself the credit they deserve.

But, then, we have to state that they have used far from all opportunities for laying bare the intrigues of communists in Central America.

For example, why not tell the respected congressmen that Soviet ballet dancers had some newest weapons hidden under their tutus and during the performance secretly passed them to members of the Sandinist front? Why not say plainly and clearly that, as was accurately determined, the little swans' dance is nothing less than a rehearsal of a nuclear attack on California and that the raiders also intend to occupy the building of the U.S. Department of State?

As to George Shultz' remarks about "rustic Sandinistas" which are not duly appreciative of the art of ballet, we feel it essential to comment a bit on what the U.S. secretary of state had in mind. True, people in Managua simply applauded the Soviet ballet troupe. Unlike in New York, of course, where performances by Soviet dancers are sometimes accompanied not only by applause, but also by provocative acts staged by Zionists and others of the same kind for whom cultural exchanges with the U.S.S.R. are something like a sharp knife's blade. Perhaps those gentlemen are, in the eyes of the U.S. secretary of state, a model of "perfectly developed sensibilities" to the art of Soviet ballet.

In a word, you can look at Mr. Shultz' statement about the "hand of Moscow" in Nicaragua from any side -- you will become sure that his theses need further development and detail. Today, trying to distract attention from the scandalous affair dubbed "Irangate", some officials in Washington are hollering: "Alarm, Soviet ballet dancers!"

But the scandal over "Irangate" is mounting -- what kind of supersensations and revelations can we expect tomorrow?

#### 'EXTREME RIGHT' ROLE IN 'IRANGATE' VIEWED

PM101021 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Dec 86 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Observer's Opinion": "'Irangate' and the Destroyers of Parity"]

[Text] The scandal around "Irangate" in Washington (see LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 48) is spreading. Some people are demanding a most thorough investigation, others -- the most severe punishment for all those involved, and yet others -- immediate changes in the U.S. President's team. Of course, the investigations into the events surrounding the shipments of U.S. arms to Iran, which have already begun, could bring to light much that is unexpected. The various details of "Irangate" include violations of federal laws and of procedures governing relations between the White House and Congress. This is particularly so in everything regarding the use of the millions earned through the shipments to help the "contras" in Nicaragua and the dushmans in Afghanistan.

No sooner had reports of the Iran scandal appeared in the press than Reagan telephoned Richard Nixon. He advised the present President to make public all the details of the Iran game without any exceptions. Otherwise unpleasantness lies in store for Reagan. Nixon knew what he was talking about. He went through "Watergate" and could imagine the threat posed to the head of the administration by the incipient commotion.

Reagan did not heed his predecessor's words. The threat to his presidency is being loudly discussed on the political stage in Washington.

Meanwhile, people behind the scenes -- whispering as always -- have started talking about necessary changes and even rearrangements in Reagan's entourage -- changes, moreover, which take your breath away. Senator R. Lugar declared that Reagan must immediately take control and set up a new White House staff apparatus. The President, according to the senator, needs new members of the cabinet. The sages whom R. Lugar would like to see in the White House include Z. Brzezinski, former assistant to the President for national security; J. Kirkpatrick, former U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations; R. Inman, former CIA deputy director; and former Senator H. Baker, all of whom he described as "major league players...."

As you can see, a lethal list. "Major league players" -- such raging anti-Sovietists and anticommunists from the ultraright wing that there can be no doubt about the nature of the changes of which R. Lugar was speaking. Could R. Lugar have been too subjective?

No, not at all. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL -- a U.S. newspaper whose conservatism is well known -- remarked in an editorial entitled "Ronald Reagan's Future" that the present difficulties offer the head of the administration a new opportunity. For example, he could give the green light to key positions in the administration for John Lehman and Richard Perle, to Paul Wolfowitz, Kenneth Adelman, and Elliott Abrams. There you have figures who could become the keepers of Reagan's foreign policy for the next 30 years. There are others, too.

It is not difficult to perceive what it is all about. Against the background of the aforementioned names, even Caspar Weinberger -- let alone G. Shultz -- is unsuitable for pursuing the line, the course of the extreme right wing in America. What are they guilty of? They failed to prevent Reykjavik! Yes, accords were not reached there, but there was talk about the possibility of reaching accords. It was just some people from among those listed by THE WALL STREET JOURNAL who prevented that from happening! This means that the next time, if the chance that was missed in Reykjavik appears again, the Soviet Union may not miss it. Is this to be allowed? Under no circumstances! Therefore, down with the vacillators, put everything in the hands of those who will not falter before the Soviet leaders. Therefore, into the White House with those who will not let you down, no matter what happens.

Of course, a pretext is necessary for a shakeup in the Reagan team. It was found -- the "Iranian gambit," a game which has already dealt a perceptible blow to the present U.S. President. It is worth noting how Vice President G. Bush joined promptly in the attack against the vacillators. There he is -- a ready-made presidential candidate for the 1988 elections. The ultraright wing has no reason at all to doubt his loyalty!

Meanwhile, while events slowly follow their course and such a universal investigation of "Irangate" is getting underway, Prime Minister Shamir in Israel, Reagan's companion in the "Iranian gambit," says that he has no intention of showing restraint in the face of the "Syrian threat." It has supposedly reappeared; this time in the form of some ultradangerous missiles with some kind of chemical warheads threatening, of course, Israeli cities. I would not consider the Tel Aviv talk about "a response to the Syrian threat" to be just idle chat. But the British weekly SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, reporting the mysterious missiles, wrote that strong pressure would be exerted on Israel. The aim of this pressure is to deliver a preventive strike against Syria, the Soviet partner in the Near East.

Here is one more aspect of the game, started for the sake of making no concessions to the Soviet Union on the problem of all problems -- nuclear disarmament -- for the sake of continuing the Pentagon's war games in expectation of implementing SDI and transferring the nuclear arms race to space.

Reagan demonstrated a few days ago that he would do nothing to ease international tension. The President unilaterally broke the SALT II treaty which curbed the nuclear arms race. The essence of his decision to destroy such an important treaty is perfectly clear: The United States intends to eliminate the military parity existing between our countries.

It is, of course, no accident that Reagan has taken this very risky step at this precise moment in time. The U.S. President is manifestly trying to please the U.S. ultraright wing, which demands that Reykjavik be finally erased, calculating that they will leave him in peace.

The Soviet Union, as the Soviet Government's 5 December statement makes clear, has hitherto refrained from exceeding the limitation under the SALT I agreement and the SALT II treaty. It is apparent, however, that this response by Moscow to the undermining of U.S.-Soviet military parity does not at all mean that the Soviet leadership is disregarding the country's defense. Not at all! I can imagine the noise that would have been raised in Washington had the Soviet Union played the part of destroyer of parity. Therefore, gentlemen, do not abuse Moscow's patience!

#### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JOINT U.S. TRADE MEETING

##### Charikov Views Obstacles

LD102244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] The New York-based JOURNAL OF COMMERCE published an article a few days ago on the state and development of Soviet-U.S. trade relations. The article was timed to coincide with the 10th annual meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council [ASTEC] which is taking place in the same city, New York. Commentator Igor Charikov is at the microphone:

[Charikov] The general tone of this article amounts to two propositions. The first is that Soviet-U.S. trade relations should be broadened, and the preconditions for this exist. Second, there are still considerable obstacles to this. The author, well-known economist Richard Lawrence, is right on both counts.

The word unreassuring would not adequately sum up the situation that has arisen in trade between the two biggest world powers. A whole series of barriers -- erected in the past, and through no fault of ours, it must be added -- continues to impede the development and strengthening of trade contacts. At the same time prominent representatives of U.S. business circles, as well as individual figures in the administration and in Congress, advocate radical measures to improve our trade relations. During last year's ASTEC meeting in Moscow I heard utterances to this effect from U.S. businessmen. Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce, is also favorably disposed. It would appear that favorable conditions are being created for change. This is indeed so. But at the same time, as I have said, considerable obstacles remain.

Of course, they can be overcome, but what is needed is a manifestation of good will on both sides, to include the creation of a more favorable atmosphere for removing those obstacles that still exist. It is no coincidence that I mentioned that a more favorable atmosphere is an important factor. Commenting on the 10th annual ASTEC meeting, Voice of America has done its utmost to convince listeners that the Soviet Union is to blame for the situation because it allegedly violates human rights, and as soon as it stops doing so the United States will decide to normalize trade relations. That is the essence of the commentary. Let us not answer these accusations properly for now: they are obviously absurd.

But another thing is also absurd: the illegitimacy of the very raising of the question of the interrelation between the development of trade and human rights. We too could adopt such a stance, but we do not do so. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his message to the participants in the 10th annual ASTEC meeting in New York, correct and sensible decisions are adopted not in the heat of a campaign to kindle enmity toward another people but in an atmosphere of confidence-building and development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Meeting Ends

LD110026 Moscow TASS in English 2338 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] New York December 11 TASS -- The tenth annual meeting of the USA-USSR Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) associating nearly 390 Soviet foreign-trade, research and production organizations, Soviet Union ministries and American corporations, has closed here. The closing plenary meeting unanimously carried a resolution mirroring the determination of the ASTEC members to broaden Soviet-American cooperation in all fields. We consider, the resolution stresses, that the Soviet-American trade and economic ties are an important factor of stabilizing relations between our countries, which, in its turn, is an important prerequisite for ensuring universal peace on earth. We resolutely declare for the resolution of the key problems standing in the way of the development of trade-economic relations on conditions of equality, mutual benefit and non-discrimination, and are unanimous in the striving to overcome obstacles still standing in the way of mutual trade.

WEINBERGER RABAT VISIT, JOINT EXERCISES VIEWED

LD092000 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] New York December 9 TASS -- During the recent Moroccan visit by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, the spokesman of the American Embassy to Rabat said that a large-scale joint American-Moroccan military exercise in November had preceded the visit. News agencies report that it involved air and naval forces, including the John F. Kennedy aircraft carrier, and U.S. land forces of over 10,000. This was the largest exercise of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Mediterranean in the past few years. One of the aims of the U.S. minister's visit to Rabat was to expand military cooperation between the two countries. Analysts point out that this shows the USA's desire for drawing Morocco deeper into its aggressive preparations in the Middle East and the Mediterranean and for building up U.S. military presence in the region.

Cairo December 9 TASS -- Commenting on the joint American-Moroccan war games, the Egyptian newspaper "AKHBAR AL-YAWM" writes that Rapid Deployment Force units also participated in them. The newspaper adds that the Moroccan authorities agreed to grant the USA privileges in using the naval base in Mohammedia and the air force base in the area of Benguerir.

PRC CONSULATE GENERAL OPENS IN LENINGRAD

LD101824 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad December 10 TASS -- A consulate general of the People's Republic of China was opened here today.

PRC LIGHT INDUSTRY SUCCESSES, PROBLEMS VIEWED

PM110951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta article under Rubric "At Your Request": "In Consumers' Interests" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "Tell us about the PRC's light industry" -- T. Bratchikova, Donetsk.

In recent years China has devoted much attention to increasing consumer goods production. According to the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the development of the PRC national economy (1986-1990), by the end of the decade the value of light industry output will have increased by almost 50 percent compared with 1985 and 150 percent compared with 1980. Retail trade turnover will increase by 50 percent in the course of the 5-year period.

It is proposed to place the main emphasis on stimulating the work of the food industry and increasing the production of ready-made clothes and consumer durables. During the 5-year period it is planned to assimilate the production of 200 new types of consumer goods and increase their range from 40,000 to 100,00 varieties. Overall, a 40-percent increase in consumer goods production is planned by 1990.

China is now world's biggest producer of cotton fiber, cotton and synthetic fibers, and cotton fabric. Whereas in 1985 the PRC produced 14.3 million meters of fabric, it is planned to give consumer 16.2 million meters in 1990. This will be approximately 10 meters per inhabitant.

Despite the measures being taken, the production of high-quality goods to the market is still, as the Chinese press notes, quite a serious problem. At present the country's light industry is unable to satisfy rapidly growing popular demand. According to the newspaper JINGJI RIBAO, obsolete equipment from the fifties and sixties is used in 90 percent of all plants and factories in this sector. The journal HONGQI reports that the population's real income has recently grown considerably faster than labor productivity and the mass of goods available. In the last 2 years of the previous 5-year period, the population's income increased at an annual rate of 17 percent and purchasing power by almost 2 percent, but labor productivity and the mass of good increased by only 8 percent and 1 percent respectively.

China hopes to solve the complex, multifaceted tasks facing light industry by modernizing and reconstructing the sector's enterprises, attracting foreign investment, and expanding individual enterprises.

JAPAN TO TAKE PART IN NEW JOINT VENTURES PROGRAM

OW100225 Tokyo KYODO in English 0214 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 10 KYODO -- A senior Soviet Government official Tuesday welcomed Japan's participation in the soon-to-be-authorized joint-venture business in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government is putting the final touches to its new investment law, which is expected to go into effect next month, Vice Premier V.M. Kamentsev told visiting former Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita.

Kamentsev outlined the legislation in a meeting with Okita, noting that the Soviet Union plans to try out the law first with small-scale businesses. The law is aimed at allowing foreign investors to establish joint ventures in the Soviet Union.

As part of the experiment, Kamentsev said the Soviet Union welcomes Japanese participation through joint ventures in such fields as fish processing, timber processing and furniture manufacturing.

Under the proposed joint-venture law, foreign investors will not be obliged to earmark part of their output for export. However, they will only be allowed to remit profits in foreign currency through earnings made overseas, Kamentsev said.

Profits used for reinvestment in the Soviet Union will be exempted from taxation, but a 40 percent tax will be levied if the earnings are remitted overseas, Kamentsev said.

JAPAN ROUNDTABLE ISSUES JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PM100943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "In a Spirit of Mutual Understanding: Roundtable Conference of Soviet and Japanese Public Has Finished Work"]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Dec -- The participants in the fifth roundtable conference of the USSR and Japanese public, which has ended in Tokyo, have called for further efforts to bring about a rapprochement between the two countries' views, to deepen mutual understanding, and to develop truly good-neighborly relations between them. The further development of friendly relations between the two neighboring countries, they stated, is of great significance for strengthening peace in the Asian and Pacific regions.

The 3-day conference's main theme was "The Role of the USSR and Japanese Public in Ensuring Peace and Security in the Asia-Pacific Region." More than 400 representatives of the two countries -- USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and Japanese dietmen, politicians, businessmen, activists of various social organizations, scientists, and journalists -- took part in the meeting. The roundtable has been held since 1979 on behalf of Japan by a number of social organizations advocating the development of relations with the USSR in the most diverse spheres and on behalf of the Soviet side by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the "USSR-Japan" Society. [paragraph continues]

During the discussions, held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, the participants discussed problems of the international political situation in the Asia-Pacific region and Japanese-Soviet relations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres as well as the activity of social organizations in the struggle for peace, to prevent nuclear war, and to strengthen friendship and good-neighborliness between the USSR and Japanese peoples. In a joint communique approved today, the conference participants rated highly the possibility of achieving an accord in principle on questions of nuclear disarmament which emerged during the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik. They indicated the need to mobilize international public opinion to end the nuclear arms race and to use space solely for peaceful purposes.

The conference welcomed the various proposals aimed at reducing tension and ensuring security and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and urged that every opportunity be used to achieve the further development of dialogue among the region's countries.

The participants in the meeting, the communique says, expressed readiness to help overcome the difficulties hindering fruitful economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and considered an exchange of opinions on new forms of such cooperation useful.

Expressing satisfaction at the positive changes in Soviet-Japanese relations, the conference advocated the expansion of bilateral political contacts and the development of long-term mutually beneficial cooperation in the spheres of the economy, science, and technology, the search for new forms of trade and economic ties, and a broadening of exchange in the spheres of culture, education, and sport.

It has been decided to hold the next roundtable conference of the Soviet and Japanese public in Moscow in 1988.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH PROFILED PRIOR TO OFFICIAL VISIT

PM101937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed biographical sketch under the rubric "Concerning a Visit to the USSR": "Comrade Najibullah, General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee"]

[Text] Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee arrives today in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Najibullah -- a prominent politician and statesman of Afghanistan -- was born 6 August 1947. He received higher education and graduated from Kabul University in 1975.

Since his youth he has taken a direct part in the revolutionary struggle. He has been a member of the PDPA since 1965, that is, from the time of its founding. He has been a member of the PDPA Central Committee since 1977.

After the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, he worked as a secretary of the Kabul PDPA City Committee and later was engaged in diplomatic work as DRA ambassador to Iran. For several years he headed the state security organs. He holds the military title of lieutenant general.

Since 1981 he has been a member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, and from 1985 he was a secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

In May 1986 Najibullah was elected general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee at the 18th PDPA Central Committee Plenum.

Najibullah is a member of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium and state awards have been conferred on him.

The Afghan leadership, headed by Najibullah, is carrying out broad transformations in the economy and in social and cultural fields aimed at boosting the national economy and eliminating backwardness, and it is pursuing a course toward national reconciliation and the consolidation of all political forces advocating a nonaligned, sovereign, and flourishing Afghanistan.

In the international arena the DRA is pursuing an anti-imperialist foreign policy, is advocating the ending of the arms race, the strengthening of world peace and security, and the political settlement of regional conflicts, is actively participating in the Nonaligned Movement, and supports the true national-liberation struggles of the world's people.

Najibullah has visited the USSR on several occasions and, as part of the PDPA delegation, he participated in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress.

In the Soviet Union Najibullah is well known as a great and sincere friend of our country, and his contribution to the cause of the further development of Soviet-Afghan relations in all spheres is highly valued.

Soviet people greet Najibullah and, through him, all the Afghan people and express confidence that the visit will be an important milestone on the road of deepening the friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples.

PHILIPPINES CEASE-FIRE SITUATION EXAMINED

LD102203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Dec 86

[From the "International Diary" program; Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] According to a report from the REUTER news agency, the cease-fire agreement officially comes into force in the Philippines today. It was signed on 27 November by representatives of the government and the rebel movement. The agreement provides for a 60-day truce. Over this period the two sides are to discuss and try to resolve issues concerning the establishment of lasting peace in the Philippines. I will hand the microphone to my colleague, commentator Boris Andrianov:

[Andrianov] I believe that the news from Manila will please every peace-loving person and all the more those Filipinos who have a sincere interest in normalizing the situation in the country as quickly as possible. The confrontation between the government Armed Forces and the rebels has lasted approximately 17 years there, and it has cost the Philippines many lives. The roots of the rebel movement are basically social, but there are, of course, several other factors giving rise to acute dissatisfaction in the country. They are directly related to the regime created in the Philippines by former President Marcos, who has now sought refuge in the Hawaiian Islands as the guest of the United States.

Corazon Aquino, the present president of the Philippines, on coming to power 10 months ago set herself the task of normalizing the situation in the country. In this connection she decided to start talks with the leaders of the rebel movement. It is appropriate to stress that it has not been at all easy to implement this decision; the head of state of the Philippines encountered stubborn opposition from the military brasshats, who asserted that one can talk to rebels only in the language of weapons. Moreover, the Philippines' generals began depicting Corazon Aquino's intention of setting up a dialogue with the rebel movement as pandering to the growing communist threat. In order to overcome the opposition of the military, Corazon Aquino moved to reshuffle her cabinet and dismiss Defense Minister Enrile, who is known for his frankly pro-U.S. orientation. The decisive acts of the president of the Philippines played a considerable role in ensuring that the cease-fire agreement would nevertheless come into force.

However, observers in Manila believe it is unlikely that the ruling circles will cease their attempts to impede the dialogue with the rebels in order to prevent a constructive agreement between them and the government. The leaders of these circles are most worried that any such agreement would concern the problem of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The leaders of the rebel movement openly state that the preservation of these U.S. installations on the archipelago seriously damages the national sovereignty of the Philippines.

The democratic public of this country is put on its guard by the fact that retired Pentagon officials and also former high-ranking employees of the U.S. CIA, led by the recent deputy director of this spy department, [title as heard] Singlaub, have been frequenting Manila. Of course, one can only guess what mission Washington has entrusted to them. But, judging by all accounts, it is not one that would facilitate success for the talks between the Corazon Aquino government and the leaders of the rebel movement in the national interests of the Filipino people.

DOBRYNIN, MEDVEDEV MEET WITH PZPR'S CZYREK

OW110827 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0010 GMT 11 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] CPSU Secretaries Comrades Dobrynin and Medvedev held a meeting on 10 December with Czyrek, secretary and member of the PZRP Politburo, who made a stopover in Moscow while on his way to Hanoi to take part in the work of the Communist Party of Vietnam's Sixth Congress.

During the talks, the matter of deepening the cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR was discussed, as well as an exchange of views on a number of pressing international issues.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SFRY'S RENOVICA

Meeting With Gorbachev

LD101824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin today between a CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Those taking part were, on the Soviet side: Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kamentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador of the USSR in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On the Yugoslav side: Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Zemljarić, member of the LCY Central Committee and vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Veres, ambassador of the SFRY in the USSR.

A detailed exchange of information and opinions took place on the work of the CPSU and the LCY in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th LCY Congress, on the state and prospects for the development of relations between the two parties and countries, and on topical issues of the international situation.

The talks passed off in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, friendship, and frankness [otkrovennost]. A joint communique has been adopted on their results, which will be published in the press after the completion of the visit by the LCY delegation.

'Very Frank' Talks

LD110011 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Yugoslav-Soviet talks have concluded in Moscow. The delegations of the two countries were led by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. From the Soviet capital, here is a special reporter for Yugoslav radio stations, Branislav Canak:

[Canak] In very frank talks and in a friendly atmosphere views were exchanged on the state of and prospects for Yugoslav-Soviet relations. On this subject both sides stressed that thanks to the consistent adherence to the well-known principles of the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and the Moscow Statement of 1956, it is possible to speak of the stable development of relations and their further ascent and enrichment in the future. The promotion of relations on the basis of these, as they were described, tried and tested principles, is the long-term orientation of both sides. In this context the need was noted for continued political dialogue at all levels, and, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the SFRY Presidency, Milanko Renovica renewed the invitation to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to visit our country. Mikhail Gorbachev agreed with pleasure to visit Yugoslavia next year, but the precise date will be fixed at a later date.

On the question of bilateral cooperation, a large part of the talks, which lasted 5 hours longer than planned, was devoted to economic cooperation. The positive sides of this cooperation were stressed, above all its volume, but it was noted that in the future new forms and possibilities for economic relations must be sought. The times demand this, the participants stressed, leaving the details for the separate talks of the members of the delegations, Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ivan [as heard] Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee presidium, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, informed each other of the activities which the LCY and CPSU are undertaking with regard to internal development. Renovica spoke about the efforts being made to overcome economic difficulties and for the further development of socialist self-managing relations. Gorbachev spoke about the course of restructuring of the Soviet economy and society, stressing that this is not an easy process.

The third group of issues taken up in today's talks covered topical international problems. The Yugoslav side explained the stands and assessments of the nonaligned countries, while the Soviet hosts spoke about world events in the light of the initiatives of Moscow taken with the aim of overcoming the accumulated problems. Closeness of views was expressed on the most important issues of international trends, such as the arms race, established and new regions of crisis, the difficult situation of the developing countries, and so on. There was also discussion of the situation in the communist and workers movement. In this connection it was stressed that all socialist countries, to a greater or lesser extent, are in the process of seeking new solutions for development in the conditions of the scientific-technological revolution, and that because of this the need can be seen for new forms in their cooperation and relations.

As we are reporting this, a formal dinner in honor of the LCY delegation is in progress at which the heads of the delegations, Milanko Renovica and Mikhail Gorbachev, will exchange toasts.

#### Gorbachev Dinner Speech

LD110020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1737 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec (TASS) -- The CPSU Central Committee gave a dinner today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of the LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Present for the Soviet side were Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.S. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, I.V. Kapitonov, and other officials.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the dinner:

Dear Comrade Renovica,  
Dear Yugoslavian comrades,  
Comrades,

I cordially welcome once again on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee the high-ranking delegation from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and want to express satisfaction with the results of our talks.

The constructive, stable character of Soviet-Yugoslav relations was highly assessed during the conversations.

Acting in strict compliance with the known principles of the documents of 1955 and 1956 and mutual arrangements, our countries maintain successful and mutually beneficial cooperation in the economy, conduct lively cultural exchanges and cooperate in many key directions of present-day international politics.

Regular contacts are maintained between the leadership of the CPSU and the LCY -- and our today's meeting is fresh evidence of that.

The Yugoslav comrades and we noted with satisfaction that the proximity of historical destinies and national spiritual cultures, the bonds of the concerted struggle against fascism -- the fight for life -- and the community of the goals of the development along the socialist path make up the reliable and firm foundation of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship.

We were unanimous that the further deepening of our cooperation in all spheres of public life fully meets the interests of both countries. Such is, one can say, the main outcome of the talks, allowing us to assess them as our common big success.

In this favorable political context we examined the state of economic ties and came to the conclusion that their development and the solution of existing problems in this area can be ensured along the lines of establishing extensive production, scientific, and technological cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia possess rich potentialities for that. The national economies of our countries have much that is complementary in character and that creates objective conditions for the development of cooperation and specialization.

A great deal of work is being carried out in this direction within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress intended for a period through 2000 has been started.

Its implementation is helping to speed up the social and economic development of every fraternal country and reveal more fully the potential of socialism as a whole.

It must be noted that the Yugoslav comrades, too, come out in favor of introducing new, progressive, and promising forms of economic cooperation.

Both sides constantly pay attention to links in the field of culture, along the line of public organizations, creative unions, mass media bodies, and tourist exchanges. There are undeniable accomplishments in all these major spheres of cooperation and contact between our peoples, but there are also considerable unused reserves. During the talks the sides expressed the mutual aspiration to move forward in all directions and agreed to issue corresponding instructions on this account.

Let me dwell on the question of exchanging the experience of social development.

Way back in the first post-October (Socialist Revolution of 1917) period, when the Soviet Union was the only socialist state, Vladimir I. Lenin predicted that life would show immense diversity of forms and methods of building a new society, and that only a number of attempts, each of a unilateral character, would comprise the whole of socialism.

It is hard to overestimate the fundamental political importance of this, Lenin's thought for the process of the establishment and development of the world socialist system.

It follows from the recognition of the diversity of revolutionary process that no party has the certificate to the absolute truth.

It is only sociohistorical practice which can be the chief arbiter in theory, and the results of socioeconomic development and the actual consolidation of socialism, the chief criterion.

We are convinced that the respectful, interested attitude of the fraternal parties to searches, to one another's experience and the exchange of this experience, the generalization and use of all things valuable that are born of the creative activity of the peoples following the socialist path make it possible to constantly perfect the new social systems, to reveal broader its inexhaustible creative potentialities.

We stick to this approach with regard to Socialist Yugoslavia as well. We view with attention and without prejudice the experience of the Yugoslav comrades in sociopolitical development, in the solution of burning problems of the current stage in socialist construction.

In turn, we appreciate that the process of restructuring, renovating all spheres of sociopolitical and economic life in the Soviet Union is being positively assessed in Yugoslavia.

In handling this truly revolutionary, fundamental task, we take care not only about our national interests, we think not only of improving substantially the life of the Soviet people, of strengthening the might of our homeland.

Our party is well aware of its internationalist duty, of the significance of the consistent implementation of the tasks advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress for the destinies of peace and socialism.

On the whole, the exchange of experience is becoming one of the most important and promising spheres of cooperation between our parties.

Comrades,

The exchange of views on world affairs held an important place in the conversations with the Yugoslav comrades. We are unanimous in the understanding that preventing nuclear catastrophe is the most important task facing mankind.

This approach stems from the very nature of the socialist countries, from the fact that the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia suffered immense casualties during World War II.

We are striving towards a lasting and fair peace based on respect for the rights of every people to independent development, on mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik offered a unique chance for burying the hatchet, that is, for ending the arms race and starting the abolition of nuclear weapons.

The militarist forces, however, have done everything to prevent a turn for detente, for disarmament.

The siren of the "crusade" against communism, silenced for a while, has been turned up to full capacity. It is being claimed that disarmament is impossible as long as the existing order, communist ideology, remains in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

And this is being said by the people who accuse us, communists, of the intent to impose by force our views on the rest of the world.

The U.S. Administration is throwing into the wastepaper basket agreements and treaties designed to restrain the spiraling of the arms race.

Faithful to its commitments, the Soviet Union has not exceeded by a single unit the limit set by the SALT-II treaty, has not conducted a single nuclear explosion since the introduction of the moratorium. We are prepared to continue that path if the United States responds in kind. The point at issue is security of nations and this security can be built in the nuclear age only on the basis of reciprocity.

We hope that Washington officials will be able to weigh possible implications of their actions in a responsible way. It seems to me that a weighty word can be said by U.S. allies and other countries whose governments welcomed in public on several occasions the Soviet restraint but dare not utter a word about America's lack of restraint in the field of the arms race.

Every cloud has a silver lining -- the events following Reykjavik have enabled many people to see better who are truly in favor of peace and disarmament and who only pay lip service to this subject while in reality being unwilling to renounce the banking on nuclear weapons, on power politics.

I already said and I want to repeat again: Mankind is running short of time. If the arms race is not stopped today or tomorrow, if the door to its transfer into outer space is not shut, the world may encounter a baneful heightening of international tension and unpredictable consequences.

The situation is alarming and it calls for immediate actions. No one is now entitled to a position of onlooker, limiting one's activity to general calls for peace.

We not only recognize but also uphold the right of all states -- big and little -- to active participation in the solution of topical problems of the times.

The importance of that can be judged from the fact that the success of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in Europe was largely due to the constructive position of the neutral and nonaligned countries of the continent.

The USSR stands for the further growth of the role in world affairs of the authoritative force, that is the Nonaligned Movement, in which Yugoslavia has played such an outstanding part.

Today's meeting with the Yugoslav comrades and the recent visit to India demonstrated the consonance of our notions about ways of creating a nuclear-free world that would be safe for all.

This is the world that will make it possible to concentrate the collective efforts of mankind on overcoming backwardness, eradicating hunger and illiteracy, resolving other global problems of the times, and placing all achievements of scientific and technical genius at the service of humanitarian aims.

We are convinced that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will interact with ever greater friendship and efficiency in this direction.

In conclusion let me wish on behalf of our entire party and the Soviet people the Yugoslav Communists and all peoples of Yugoslavia successful resolution of the problems facing the country, in keeping with the decisions of the 13th Congress of the LCY and advancement along the road of socialism.

Let friendship and cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the fraternal peoples of our socialist countries, strengthen and develop!

#### Renovica Reply

LD102325 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Announcer-read speech by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, at a dinner given in his honor by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 10 December in Moscow]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev,

Esteemed Soviet friends;

We cordially thank you for the warm words and good wishes you have sent to the LCY and our country. In this and in the exceptional hospitality with which you are receiving us, we see the expression of the feelings of friendship with which our relations are imbued, and the wish for our all-round cooperation to continue developing in the future. Such feelings are mutual. We have a high estimation of the constructive, all-round exchange of opinions we have carried out. The frankness [otvorenost] in expounding one's views, the striving to get to know the standpoints of the other side, to anticipate as realistically as possible the tendencies and needs of the development of international relations, have made our exchange of opinions truly substantive.

It was with satisfaction and interest that we found out in greater detail about the great results being achieved in socialist construction by the working people of the Soviet Union under the leadership of their Communist Party. We live in an epoch when socialism, as a world process, is being faced with fresh challenges connected with the modern scientific and technical revolution, and the unprecedented opportunities for developing production forces.

It is all the more important that the socialist processes that are developing in accordance with the specific conditions, interests, and needs of the people of each country should as effectively as possible pave the way for the further development of production forces by continually bringing social relations into accord with them and by democratizing those production forces. That is why we ascribe such great significance to the efforts of many communist and other workers and progressive parties and movements directed toward boldly overcoming dogmatic approaches to issues of social development and ensuring fresh momentum and scope for the development of socialist processes.

We consider that in this regard, respect for the inalienable right of every party to determine independently its own policy and its own path of developing mutual relations and cooperation, based upon full equality, is of vital importance, and that this contributes to the strengthening of socialism as a world process.

We are following with great interest the efforts being exerted by Soviet communists with the aim of implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

We express particular sympathy with the implementation of the course which aims for the social and economic development and the prosperity of the Soviet people, which is inspired by you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, and the CPSU's leadership. The communists and all working people of Yugoslavia wish you great successes in this course. We experience in the same way the responsibility the LCY has to the working class and people of its own country, a socialist country based on the self-management of social development.

Socialist Yugoslavia has achieved great transformations in the social, economic, and cultural spheres. Facing up to certain contradictions in our development and economic difficulties, we are firmly resolved to overcome them. The LCY, like all other organized socialist forces in our society, is waging an intensive struggle for the further development of self-management. That is why the working class and associations on self-managing bases of labor play a crucial role in questions of the distribution of income and management of funds for social reproduction. We are introducing appropriate changes in the economic and political system for their further improvement and for the implementation of the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, bearing in mind the affirmation of economic criteria and greater interest, responsibility for more productive work and more efficient business activity, the struggle for economic stabilization, and further socialist development on self-managing foundations.

The LCY, as a unique, revolutionary organization, and the leading ideological and political force of the working class and working people in a socialist society founded on self-management, is constantly investing efforts which aim to consolidate its action capability in ideological, organizational, and cadres areas in order to carry out the tasks of the present stage of our socialist revolution. In this consistent orientation we are ensuring the continuity of the course laid down under Tito, and which guarantees democratic relations in society, the decisive role of the working class in the area of social reproduction, and Yugoslavia's stable international position.

Dear comrades, Yugoslav-Soviet relations, imbued with mutual respect and friendship, have a long-standing tradition. We fought together during the war in which the Soviet people suffered the greatest losses and gave the greatest contribution to the victory over fascism, in which the people of Yugoslavia, the first in occupied Europe to do so, rose up in July 1941 under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Tito in an all-people's revolt against the fascist occupier. During the 4-year national liberation war and socialist revolution, the people of Yugoslavia suffered enormous losses and made an important contribution to the victory over fascism.

In developing equitable cooperation we have achieved much in peacetime conditions as well. Our relations are comprehensive and stable. We have achieved a high level of economic relations. We are developing modern forms of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. We have furthered cooperation between our republics, provinces, and cities, between universities, scientific-cultural, and other institutions. All this makes Yugoslav-Soviet relations varied, rich, and substantial, and opens up possibilities for their further successful development.

I would like on this opportunity as well to stress in particular that 3 decades ago, Belgrade and Moscow established firm and principled bases for the successful and comprehensive, mutually beneficial development of cooperation between our countries, between the LCY and the CPSU. Respecting the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, and equality, and having consideration for the differences in the paths of internal development and the differing international positions of our countries, we have ensured the constant development of fruitful cooperation, the strengthening of mutual trust and understanding, and the consolidation of our friendship.

Thus, the foundations of our relations enable new generations of Yugoslav and Soviet people to continue enriching mutual cooperation and friendship in the future. With this fruitful cooperation, we have both made and continue to make a valuable contribution to the cause of the democratic development of international relations as a whole, to the consolidation of trust among nations in today's divided world, and to the development of equitable cooperation between communist and other workers and progressive parties and movements. We are convinced that the talks we have held will provide impetus to the further successful and stable development of our cooperation in all areas and will mark an upswing in all our relations. It is with this wish that we have come to your great and beautiful country.

Esteemed comrades, the LCY feels that the characteristic feature of our epoch is the struggle of nations for complete national and social liberation, for peace in the whole world and the equality of nations, for the democratization of international political and economic relations. The proponents of the struggle for these noble goals are the numerous socialist, national liberation, anticolonial, and other progressive and democratic forces throughout the world, which are not divided by frontiers either of countries or continents. In the struggle for the realization of these goals a major and irreplaceable role is played by the movement and policy of nonalignment as an independent, nonbloc, and global factor of international relations. This orientation of the Nonaligned Movement was reaffirmed at the recent eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare. As one of the founders of this movement a quarter of a century ago in Belgrade, Yugoslavia sees in the policy of nonalignment the way to the realization of the ideals of peace, security, freedom, independence, equality, unhindered development, and prosperity for all nations and countries.

The contemporary international situation is characterized by the exacerbation of international relations, the continuation of the arms race, the danger of its extension to outer space, the further worsening of the difficult economic position of the developing countries, and the exacerbation of existing and the appearance of new hotbeds of crisis which threaten peace and international security.

This is precisely why it is more necessary than ever before that the entire international community should take as wide a part as possible in the struggle to halt the negative processes in international relations and to overcome the existing divisiveness and confrontations; to preserve peace throughout the world and promote the equal cooperation of all peoples and countries on the principles of active peaceful coexistence; to establish a new international economic order in opposition to the policy of force, interference, and pressures, and in opposition to all forms of aggression, domination, and subjugation.

The LCY and SFRY are making their own great contribution to the efforts of all peace-loving forces that advocate an improvement in the international situation. We consistently advocate halting the arms race and starting a process of universal and total disarmament. We feel that the arms race is one of the key problems of the modern world, the consequences of which touch upon the interests of all countries and peoples; therefore, all have the right and duty to take part in the efforts aimed toward seeking the solution of that problem. Every initiative, every step toward disarmament, deserves acknowledgement and support. We highly appraise and support the initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union and of you personally, Comrade Gorbachev, which aim to win disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament.

Dear Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, Dear Comrades, I once again express my satisfaction with the meaningful and fruitful negotiations we have had and which we will continue next year in the SFRY. I wish you, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and our other Soviet friends, health, prosperity, and happy life to Soviet working people and the people of the Soviet Union, further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our countries and peoples; realization of the socialist ideals which inspire a great part of mankind, and peace, and general progress in the world.

#### Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD101131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY, and members of the delegation from the LCY who are in our country on an official friendly visit, laid a wreath today at Vladimir Ilich Lenin's mausoleum. The guests honored the memory of the founder of the CPSU and creator of the world's first socialist state. In paying tribute to the bright memory of Soviet servicemen who fell during the years of the great patriotic war in the struggle against fascism and for the future of mankind, the guests laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall. The Yugoslav comrades were accompanied by Comrade Medvedev.

#### Silayev Receives Zemljarić

LD102253 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, who is in the Soviet Union as a member of an LCY delegation. During the conversation, which was conducted in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, questions of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries were examined, as well as the opportunities for development of direct production ties between Soviet and Yugoslav enterprises, and the further guidelines for the work of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation, of which Ivan Silayev and Janez Zemljarić are the vice chairmen.

## Zemljarić, Kamentsev Confer

LD102232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2200 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec 10 (TANJUG) -- It is necessary to raise economic relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union to a more advanced level, in order to achieve the ambitious five-year cooperation programme under which the two countries would exchange goods to the value of 36 billion dollars, Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Janez Zemljarić and his Soviet counterpart Vladimir Kamentsev assessed here today.

Zemljarić and Kamentsev said that economic relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are at a high level. Discussing further prospects for bilateral cooperation, the two sides emphasized that it is essential to direct them towards cooperation, specialization, joint investments and similar forms.

After the closing round of inter-party talks with General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet officials, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Milanko Renovica also discussed prospects for the two countries' economic cooperation with Yugoslav business and trade officials in Moscow this evening.

## Visitors Depart on Tour

LD110933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] A festive seeing-off ceremony for the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee which is taking a tour of the country, has just taken place in the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, bade Milanko Renovica and the other Yugoslav comrades a warm farewell. Present at the seeing-off ceremony were Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The LCY delegation is in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee on an official friendship visit.

## Delegation Bound for Leningrad

LD111251 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, December 11 (TANJUG) -- A League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) delegation, headed by LCY Presidency President Milanko Renovica, this morning left Moscow for Leningrad, where it is to continue the official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

DOBRYNIN, ZAGLADIN MEET WITH PCF'S GREMETZ

PM101409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 1986 First Edition p 4

["Conversation at the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, met at the CPSU Central Committee on 8 December with Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

During the conversation the representatives of the CPSU described how the Soviet people are implementing the strategy of acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress. They also spoke about the restructuring which is taking place in all spheres of social life in the country and about the Party's measures aimed at the democratization of Soviet society.

The sides discussed topical problems of the international situation, especially problems of campaigning against the threat of war, for ending the arms race and for preventing the militarization of outer space.

It was noted that the Soviet initiatives directed at radical cuts in nuclear and conventional arms and the program for eliminating all nuclear weapons by the turn of the century created new conditions for the campaign for peace and disarmament.

The movement in favor of nuclear disarmament was on the increase in all countries.

The quarters in the United States and Western Europe, however, alarmed by the prospect of disarmament and the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe mounted resistance, it was pointed out.

Both sides stressed the need for developing cooperation and dialogue among the broadest political and public forces -- irrespective of political and ideological differences -- on questions of the campaign for peace, security and disarmament in Europe.

The sides came out in favor of the further development and consolidation of relations of cooperation and solidarity between the CPSU and the PCF in the interests of the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress, for friendship between the Soviet and the French peoples.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS RECEIVE ZHUKOV DELEGATION

PM051333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under rubric "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet-French section of the USSR Parliamentary Group headed by G.A. Zhukov, chairman of the section and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, which is in Paris at the invitation of the French National Assembly Franco-Soviet Friendship Group, has had a meeting with members of the Assembly.

There was an intense exchange of opinions on problems relating to Soviet-French relations during the meeting. The sides noted in particular that since 1984 relations between the two countries have followed an upward trend. In this connection, the meeting participants noted the significance of Soviet-French summit-level talks for further developing bilateral political relations and ties in the economic and cultural spheres.

In this light of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik, the Soviet and French parliamentarians also discussed topical international problems.

The Soviet delegation was received by Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the French National Assembly. During the conversation the sides analyzed Soviet-French interparliamentary ties and spoke in favor of expanding them.

PCF DELEGATION VISIT TO ARMENIA SUMMARIZED

PM080945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A French Communist Party [PCF] delegation headed by G. Ducolone, member of the PCF Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 26 November through 4 December at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The French comrades made a trip to Soviet Armenia. They had talks at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic Supreme Soviet, and other public and cultural organizations. The delegation members showed great interest in the activities of Communists and all Soviet working people in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and in the restructuring being carried out in all spheres of public life. They also familiarized themselves with the Armenian SSR's achievements in the socioeconomic and cultural spheres and with the work of the republic's party organizations.

CARRINGTON, CHIRAC ADDRESS WEU ASSEMBLY

PM051653 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "West Europe: Nuclear 'Charter'"]

[Text] Paris — The latest session of the WEU [Western European Union] Assembly, which has now finished here in Paris, has been addressed by NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington.

He advocated increasing military expenditures and augmenting West Europe's contribution to the North Atlantic alliance's militarist program and proposed that the WEU be more actively used to organize joint weapons production.

French Prime Minister J. Chirac proposed formulating a kind of "charter of principles of West European security," which would give impetus to the grouping's activity. According to Chirac, its basic "principle" should be that nuclear deterrence remains the "sole effective means" of averting war in Europe. He also stated that nuclear deterrence is bound up with the need for strategic unity on both sides of the Atlantic, which, he said, requires the presence of U.S. conventional and nuclear armed forces on the continent of Europe. Finally, in the French prime minister's opinion, strengthening defense is an essential condition for the political building of Western Europe.

Stressing his solidarity with NATO, the French prime minister expounded the hackneyed thesis of the "threat from the East" and spoke of the danger posed by the arsenal of nuclear, conventional, and chemical weapons in the countries of East Europe, omitting to mention the fact that there is rough equality between Warsaw Pact and NATO forces.

The French prime minister's speech is yet another example of how in the West they use the false thesis of "Soviet superiority" to justify their efforts to modernize the nuclear arsenals, block the disarmament process, clutch at the "nuclear umbrella," and hatch plans to exploit the WEU as a basis for the military building of West Europe.

GROMYKO HOLDS 'COMRADELY' MEETING WITH PDRY ENVOY

LD101857 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received in the Kremlin the ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah.

During the conversation both sides voiced the opinion that Soviet-South Yemen relations are an important gain of the peoples of the two countries and are based on common interests in the struggle for national liberation and social progress, for averting the danger of nuclear war. It is the principled line of the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in their foreign policy activity to further develop these relations in the spirit of the 1979 treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Andrey Gromyko and the PDRY ambassador noted the importance for all peace forces to build up efforts to achieve a radical improvement of the international climate. The ambassador's attention was drawn to the Delhi declaration adopted during the visit to India by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. The principles for a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world, formulated in it, accord with the aspirations of all peoples, big and small.

During the conversation the ambassador presented to Andrey Gromyko a message to him from the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. The message deals with some questions of Soviet-Yemen relations.

The meeting passed in a comradely atmosphere.

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAQ 3 DEC

JN031606 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (INA) -- Iraq and the USSR signed here today a protocol for scientific and technological cooperation for the next 2 years at the conclusion of meetings of the committee for scientific and technological cooperation affiliated with the Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation. The protocol provides for the exchange of researchers and experts and for conducting joint research in astronomy, space, biology, water resources, and oil drilling and refining.

The protocol was signed on the Iraqi side by Dr Hamid Mijwil Khalaf al-Nu'amimi, director general of the Astronomy and Space Research Center of the Scientific Research Council, and on the Soviet side by Borisov, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

ENERGY COOPERATION WITH IRAN DISCUSSED

NC091257 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary: "An Important Branch of Iranian-Soviet Cooperation"]

[Text] Esteemed listeners: Immense importance must be attached to the power industry in expanding the economic base of a country. Hence, Iran's desire to rapidly expand its power industry is natural and understandable. Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the field of power is a major branch of mutual cooperation between the two countries. Soviet organizations aided in the construction of the Tabriz power station. The hydroelectric installations of the Aras River and the Mil-o Moghan dam on the Aras maritime border were completed with Soviet assistance. These hydroelectric installations consist of two power stations, Soviet and Iranian, each with a capacity of 22 megawatts.

The Ramin hydroelectric power station complex, which has a capacity of 1,260 megawatts, in Ahvaz, and the thermal power station in Esfahan, with a capacity of 800 megawatts, are being completed with the collaboration of Soviet and Iranian firms. Such cooperation, based on equal rights and mutual benefits, is being expanded rapidly in harnessing border rivers. It has been envisioned that within 200 km of the hydroelectric power installations at Aras, which were constructed by Soviet and Iranian organizations, two more hydroelectric complexes with greater capacity will be constructed, at Khoda Afarin and Gez Gal'eh. Soviet organizations have prepared the blueprints for these installations. The output of the Aras border installations is estimated at (?1 million) kilowatts. Soviet and Iranian experts in the field of electrical energy are discussing cooperation between the neighboring countries in setting up these power installations.

In implementing its policy of good-neighborliness vis-a-vis Iran, the Soviet Union is broadening its economic relations with Iran based on the principles of equal rights and mutual benefits. Efforts are being made to create conditions conducive to gainful utilization of the land on both sides of the 450-km long official border between the two countries, which passes over the Aras River, and the more effective harnessing of the water resources of the Aras.

Another characteristic of Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation is its objective of ensuring Iran's independent economic progress in the fields of industry and agriculture. Relevant Soviet and Iranian organizations are now preparing to participate in an upcoming session of the permanent Soviet-Iranian economic commission and are discussing the possibilities for economic cooperation, first and foremost in the field of metallurgy and the power industry, and also in other industries and agriculture, within the infrastructure of utilizing Iran's natural wealth.

Growth and development in these fields guarantee that Iran can forge ahead confidently on the path to economic independence.

RYZHKOV TOURS ASTRAKHAN GAS COMPLEX, RETURNS

LD102339 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by Ye. Fateyev, Ye. Orlov, V. Vyazov, and L. Mirzoyev]

[Text] The first stage of the Astrakhan cluster [kompleks] of gas fields on the eve of the start-up. A report by our correspondents: [Video shows map of the area on the wall behind announcer]

[Video report opens with a shot of a road with a billboard at its side saying: "Participants of assimilation of the gas condensate deposit! There are 20 days left to meet the deadline for completion of the Astrakhan Gas Refining Factory. Let us complete construction of the works in time and with high quality."]

This placard strikes the eye of everyone who approaches the giant construction site whose size is not matched by that of any other site in the country. Twenty days are left before the gas refinery is to start up. Tomorrow, this figure will naturally become even smaller. But it is possible that precisely tomorrow will see an event promising the likelihood of an early launch. The gas from a deposit can come here, to the first technological line of the complex which is due for commissioning, any minute now. Trials of all these powerful plants and of all the intricate communication lines under full load will start then. [video shows the completed plants and then cuts to Ryzhkov with his entourage being shown around a new residential area]

Today, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov acquainted himself with the state of affairs at the complex due for commissioning and the progress of providing amenities for the workers of the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit. Early this morning, he visited a new residential area, which is under construction in the oblast center for gas workers. The city of Astrakhan is not far from the complex that is being created. That is why it was decided that all participants in assimilation of the new deposit will live here. [video shows Ryzhkov walking among wooden cradles]

Comrade Ryzhkov inspected a new kindergarten, which was completed by builders ahead of schedule. But in regard to other social facilities, which are just as important [camera shows a house with no roof], unfortunately they are being completed here with considerable delay.

The Astrakhan gas field cluster -- here is a plant for the preliminary processing of gas, first at the deposit. [video shows the named plant: three tanks with marking: T-103-ND, "highly flammable" warning signs] It is already in operation. As is known, Astrakhan gas contains an unprecedented percentage of chemically active hydrogen sulfide, up to 26 percent. [camera shows three people in fire-fighting gear lined up for display]. That fact places special demands in terms of protecting the environment and health of people. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov was shown specimens of new protective suits and equipment that will be employed to monitor a safe regimen of work at the gas fields. [video cuts to Ryzhkov and entourage being showed a control room] Also here, at the enterprise, a committed conversation took place on problems still awaiting their resolution, on the future of the Astrakhan deposit, on the national importance of launching the first stage of the complex before the year is over.

[Video cuts to wooden barracks of the temporary settlement of builders] A conference took place in the temporary settlement of builders, at its house of culture.

Comrade Ryzhkov spoke there. [video shows welding work in a large building housing future production shops] Astrakhan today is not only a fuel center taking shape, but also a manufacturer of complex machinery for oil and gas workers. [video shows an installation marked "Block-25"]

One such enterprise that is emerging on the banks of the lower reaches of the Volga is the Lotos factory, which has been assigned to the Astrakhan ship-building association named after Lenin. [Ryzhkov is shown entering the production shop] Comrade Ryzhkov visited shops of the enterprise, where structures for floating and stationary off-shore drilling rigs are being made. It is precisely with the development of this enterprise and creation of new machinery models here that the prospects of oil extraction in the whole of the Caspian area are closely linked.

With the visit to the Lotos factory, the tour by Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov of the oil and gas extraction regions of the Caspian area, which in terms of its size is to become second fuel and power complex of the country after West Siberia, was completed. [last shot shows a group on a floating platform in the middle of a harbor]

Today, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov returned to Moscow.

#### VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC MISSION HEADS

LD110553 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] At the RSFSR Council of Ministers Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov today met the heads of diplomatic missions of foreign countries, accredited in Moscow. He told of the life of the Russian Federation and of the Soviet people's efforts in implementing the large-scale program for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and for preserving and strengthening peace, adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, and replied to the diplomats' questions.

On behalf of the guests, Habib Mangal, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR, expressed gratitude for the interesting information.

#### CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON THEATER WORKERS CONGRESS

##### Leaders Attend

LD050941 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0828 GMT 5 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The constituent congress of the USSR Union of Theatrical Societies has begun work in the Grand Kremlin Palace. Representatives of the stage arts from all the union republics greeted with applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Nikonov, Razumovskiy and Kapitonov.

Kirill Yuriyevich Lavrov, chairman of the organizing committee and people's artist of the USSR, delivered a report.

## Lavrov Speaks

LD051213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Kirill Yuryevich Lavrov, chairman of the organizing committee of the USSR Union of Theater Societies and People's Artist of the Soviet Union, delivered a report: The Theater and Society in the Epoch of Revolutionary Changes, [at the Congress of the USSR Union of Theatrical Societies]. He said, among other things:

[Begin Lavrov recording] Our All-Union Congress of Theater Workers has gathered at a remarkable time. On the initiative of the party, changes have been set in motion throughout the country which, to a certain extent, determine and leave their important imprint upon everyday life and our prospects for the future. It is astounding how much has been crammed into the very short space of time which has elapsed since the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th party congress. It seems as if years have gone by; it seems as if we are living in a new epoch -- such is the dynamism and intensity which the party has given to our progress and development.

It must be admitted that quite a few people supposed, to begin with, that we were living simply under the conditions of new campaign drives, new initiatives. I ought to point out that there are still a good number of such people in our country. It would be unnatural were they suddenly to disappear one fine day.

But today the majority of our people are sure that genuine revolutionary changes are under way. We see that an increasingly large number of people, in all the social strata of our society, are becoming the subjects and creators of the changes rather than the objects of those changes. A new social climate is prevailing in the country; concepts such as acceleration, quality, restructuring, and the need for a new psychology are turning out to be not just names of campaigns but the precise designation of what we must all do in order to raise our life, the life of the people and of every individual Soviet person, to a new level -- when word will not diverge from deed, and deed will give a tangible result in both the material and spiritual sphere, which is evident to all and everyone.

Comrades, you are all aware that on the eve of our congress a meeting took place between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the heads of republican delegations and leading theater workers. I should like on your behalf to express our cordial gratitude to Mikhail Sergeyevich for finding the opportunity to talk to us, at this intensive time, when it seemed to many (?of us) that our congress was not such a very major event against the background of the highly complex international situation, and the final stage of the first year of the 5-year period. This meeting gave us a great deal. It gave us, most importantly, the confidence that the course being taken by the party toward the revolutionary renewal of life is continuing, and will be continued, whatever our opponents say. This confidence means very much to us! It gives us the strength, and adds the boldness to assume responsibility; it gives us the confidence that all that is healthy, new, talented, every initiative aimed toward improving the cause for which we are responsible, will receive the backing of the party. [applause]

We have gathered together today because we felt things were in a bad way in our theater. We felt the need to set up some sort of new community of theater people, a new association which, not according to the usual consultative procedure but with the right to a deciding voice, will bear full responsibility for the creative process and its final result, the performance, and consequently for all the details and components of theater arts, too; and will also bear that responsibility together with and alongside the organs of culture and under the guidance of the party. [end recording]

## 'Lively Debate' Noted

LD052312 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Kremlin:

A lively debate on the ways of the further development of multi-national drama art in the USSR continued in the lobbies of the constituent congress of the Union of the USSR Theatrical Societies under way in the Kremlin.

Much interest is shown in the fact that more than 70 theatres in the USSR adopt new methods of work as of January 1, of next year. In the opinion of Chief Stage Director of Leningrad's Drama Theatre Georgiy Tovstonogov, the new union will be promoting the experiment's success. It will give great freedom of the quest [as received] to theatres, will enable them to increase their creative and financial independence.

The experiment is undoubtedly very promising, said Lyutfiyar Imanov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Theatrical Society. In his opinion, the system of managing theatres operating in the country now, the organizational and economic principles that have formed in post-war years do not promote the solution to burning problems of drama art.

Imanov said that durability of local traditions in drama art must be taken into consideration. Only in this case will the main aim of the experiment be achieved: the conditions most favourable for creative work will be assured by drama companies.

On the other hand, critic Boris Lyubimov warned against regarding the experiment as the cure-all. He holds that there can be no recipes that are applicable to all drama collectives. The methods used in the experiment must be varied and must take into account to the utmost the originality, creative principles of some or other theatre.

Chief State Director of the Moscow Theatre of Satire Valentin Pluchek described the coming experiment as an important test. He said that so far one could explain one's failures by an "ill will" or lack of understanding of a certain official from cultural bodies. Now the theatre itself must answer for ideological and artistic standards of productions, for the popularity of the entire repertoire.

It was noted at the congress that reorganization in theatrical art is a way for companies to commend themselves.

## Draft Charter Rejected

LD061749 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- The Union of Soviet Theatrical Workers has been established. The founding congress of this new public organization ended in the Kremlin today. It was attended by over 800 Soviet theatrical workers.

The Union of Soviet Theatrical Workers is open for Soviet theatre professionals.  
[paragraph continues]

It unites theatrical societies of all union republics on equal and voluntary principles. The union is called upon to pool their efforts in developing the Soviet multinational theatre and to invigorate the process of mutual influence and mutual enrichment of national cultures.

The new union will be guided by the provisional regulations on its activities. The thing is that the delegates did not approve the charter of the organization whose draft came under heavy fire. They instructed the drafting commission elected by the congress to work out this document more thoroughly, taking into account remarks and proposals voiced during the debate.

The new creative organization is called upon to step up the theatre's role in implementing social and economic changes in the country, regenerating the moral atmosphere and democratizing further social life. It will maintain broad international contacts.

#### Lavrov, Yefremov Elected

LD061750 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- Kirill Lavrov, a prominent actor from Leningrad, became chairman of the Board of the USSR Union of Theatrical Workers.

He was elected chairman today at the first plenary meeting of the board of that new public organization established by the founding congress that drew to a close in Moscow today.

Oleg Yefremov, head producer of Moscow's Arts Theater, was elected first secretary of the board.

#### Lavrov Discusses Union

LD101727 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- The founding of the Union of Theatrical Workers of the USSR is part of the readjustment currently under way in all areas of life of the Soviet society, including culture, actor Kirill Lavrov, who has been elected head of that new creative organisation, told a TASS correspondent. The constituent congress of the new union was held in the Kremlin last week.

Speaking about the new public organisation, Lavrov pointed out that it was founded by the republican theatrical societies on the principles of voluntary participation and equality. In the past these societies attended chiefly to social issues, but almost did not influence the theatrical process itself. Now we will bear full responsibility both for the development of the theatre and the final result of the work -- the performance with the right of decisive vote, Lavrov said.

In the USSR performances are played in more than 40 languages of the peoples of the USSR. Hence one of the most important objectives of the union is to contribute to the process of creative exchanges and mutual enrichment of national cultures, he continued. The republican theatrical societies fully preserve their organisational and economic independence.

The union will certainly concern itself also with the material position of actors and conditions of their work. We intend to watch closely and ensure an objective and fair holding of actors' competitions at theatres, so that an actor outside a permanent job at the theatre should find a job at some other theatre or in an associated field of the arts, Lavrov said.

The USSR Union of Theatrical Workers will maintain ties with the creative theatrical workers in other countries and international organisations. We are planning to work in close contact with the bodies of culture as equal partners and decide with them basic issues of life at the theatre.

The main aim of the readjustment at the theatre, and consequently, the activities of the new union, Lavrov said in conclusion, is to be in the thick of important problems in the society's life, to tell civic truth from the stage, contribute to a renovation of the whole of our life and foster truly modern thinking.

#### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD081549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 2

["Abbreviated" version of speech by N.A. Logachev, deputy of the Irkutskiy Electoral Okrug of Irkutsk Oblast and chairman of the presidium of the East Siberian Affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department at 18 November afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! I support the indicators of the draft plan and draft budget for 1987 on behalf of the group of Irkutsk Oblast deputies. The draft plan and draft budget and the results of the national economy's development in the current year attest that the party's course of restructuring and renewal has started to bear fruit.

As indeed in other spheres of our life, restructuring is also taking place in science. New conditions for work payment have come into force, research plans are being reviewed to concentrate efforts in the main areas, resources are being sought to strengthen the experimental design base, the combining of academic, sector, and VUZ science is becoming more substantive, and intersector scientific and technical complexes and engineering centers are being formed. It is very important that restructuring in science is not limited to superficial and cosmetic measures and that it is implemented in a more lively fashion in accord with the demands of the time.

Questions of capital construction provoke great anxiety among scientists. Unfortunately, there are frequent "overrun construction schedules" among the facilities being constructed for science. And this leads to a delay in the buildup of scientific and technical potential.

Comrade Deputies! The country's mighty economic potential is being reinforced with energy from the Angara GESes and the products of the petrochemical, chemical, nonferrous metallurgy, timber processing, and pulp and paper industries, instrument- and machine-building, and energy and mineral raw materials. But the acceleration tasks put forward by the party have set Irkutsk Oblast inhabitants crucial new targets.  
[paragraph continues]

In addition to remodeling and retooling enterprises in the Irkutsk-Tayshet industrial zone and the Bratsk-Ust-Ilimsk territorial production complex, the paramount task -- in conjunction with the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad -- is the opening up of the north of Irkutsk Oblast on the basis of the comprehensive exploitation of the stocks of raw hydrocarbons, potassium salts, and timber resources.

In the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan the Upper Lena territorial production complex failed to secure the right of citizenship. And yet, after overcoming the understandable reluctance and caution of the planning organs, the necessary preconditions were successfully created to start great practical work there. The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry must involve themselves more energetically in opening up the new region. The rate of development of the Upper Lena territorial production complex will depend to a large degree on the planning and construction of a railroad from Ust-Kut to the north of the oblast.

Comrades! The whole world has been profoundly influenced by the results of the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. Unfortunately, the U.S. side proved unready to make the Iceland meeting a historic turning point toward the elimination of nuclear arsenals and the profound improvement of the whole international situation. Nonetheless, the political and general human response to this meeting has been huge. It showed the whole world the sincerity and readiness of our country to go to great lengths for the sake of peace on the planet and substantially dispelled the haze of fables about the aggressive nature of our policy. The tricks and maneuvers of the U.S. leadership around the results of the Reykjavik meeting cannot conceal the clarity and nobility of our position and the deeply humane purport of the measures and proposals to strengthen peace and confidence. Soviet scientists will always be reliable helpers in this crucial and very important work for the destiny of mankind. [applause]

#### Altay Kraykom Chief Speaks

PM081533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 2

["Abbreviated" version of speech by F.V. Popov, deputy of the Slavgorodskiy Electoral Okrug of Altay Kray and Altay Kraykom first secretary at 18 November afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

In the minds of millions of Soviet people the Altay is associated with immense grainfields and widely developed agriculture. This is no accident. The agrarian sector has been, is, and will continue to be the most important component of the kray's economy. The measures adopted by the party to improve the agro-industrial complex have equipped us with powerful management levers and opened up opportunities to display creativity and initiative and to successfully implement the Food Program. But the most important thing for us is the need to ensure unprecedented growth rates for all types of agricultural products. In the 5-year period gross output must increase 18 percent, grain harvests 50 percent, and milk and meat output 11-12 percent. And it is particularly important to achieve this acceleration right away in 1987. There is only one way, which is to intensify all aspects of the kray's agro-industrial activity. It must be admitted that work in this area is proceeding more slowly than life demands. [paragraph continues]

Today, although the plans are being fulfilled, production potential is still not being used effectively enough, and growth is weak in field and livestock productivity. Output quality does not meet present-day demands and there are big losses during its harvesting and processing. Economic levers for influencing production are not being fully utilized.

The human factor does not always work in these main areas. The example of this year is typical. Wheat was cultivated by intensive methods on 1.2 million hectares. The yield was 18.3 quintals per hectare, giving an extra 6 quintals. More than 700,000 metric tons more grain were obtained. However, this was 240,000 metric tons less than the target. And the weather was not to blame for this. The main cause was deviation from the demands of technology, and on a number of farms the low standard of arable farming in general. This means that it is a matter of people and their attitude to the land and to their work.

For this reason a radical switch to the introduction of economic management methods is being carried out on the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Around 75 percent of arable land has been switched to the collective contract, and in most cases this is not for individual crops but for the whole crop rotation program. Virtually all the sheep population and a large number of the milkherd and hog population have been assigned to contract collectives. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes use the check form of accounting. Specialists and farm leaders are switching to financially autonomous relations. Work has begun to introduce the continuous collective contract, with payment from the gross income.

The tasks involved in developing the food and processing industry belonging to the agro-industrial complex remain very complex.

There is no doubt that the structure of the agro-industrial complex has broken down departmental barriers and joined together the whole cycle of production and processing of agricultural products, which is producing positive results. However, individual features have not been considered. Primarily this concerns the implementation of a unified technical policy at processing industry enterprises. The rayon component can do nothing here. It is necessary to create specialized science and production associations within the agro-industrial complex on the basis of the sector's major enterprises.

In examining the draft plan for 1987, I would particularly like to dwell on the important question of the development of machine building.

In the kray there are seven major associations and plants of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, with an annual volume in excess of R1 billion. Their products are essential to agriculture. At the same time the collectives of the "Altayskiy Traktorny Zavod" Association and the Motor Building Association, which employ thousands of people, continue to produce an agricultural tractor and motors brought into production 20 years ago, which do not suit our machine operators today. Work has now started on creating a new agricultural tractor -- the T-250 -- and a motor for it, but the work is not proceeding on the proper scale. We have a good idea where the responsibility for solving these problems lies, and we beg the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and Minister A.A. Yezhevskiy -- with our participation, of course -- to define a specific and realistic program of action for the sector enterprises in the kray.

Comrades! Recently there has been an increasingly active quest in the country for the rational and effective combination of sector and territorial planning.

Most of the adopted programs are effective and produce real returns. However, there are other examples too, in which the ink hardly has time to dry on the document before the adopted decisions start to be subjected to doubt and revision, are ignored in plans and practical measures, and become worthless scraps of paper. Some ministries and departments -- despite proposals from the localities and the congress directives -- cut the previously agreed figures for the development of the social welfare without any justification.

Comrade Deputies! In agreement with the previously expressed opinions, I propose -- taking account of the additions and changes submitted by deputies -- approving the plan and budget for 1987. [Applause]

#### UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD051610 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1310 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] A report on the session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. [passage indistinct] In the morning the first session of the Supreme Soviet started. Present at the session were members and candidate members of the Buro of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Comrades Usmankhodzhayev, Alimov, Anishchev, Antonov, Golovin, Dogonkin, Ikramov, Kadyrov, Lobko, Ogarok, Alimova, Dzhurabekov, Satin; members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the republic's government.

The session was opened by Deputy Khabibullayev, chairman of Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

The participants in the session honored the memory of deceased deputies (Krasivnikov), (Chelobayev), and Kazimov.

The Supreme Soviet listened to a report from Deputy (Dzhurayev), chairman of the Credentials Commission, on verification of the authority of the deputies elected since the third session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet in place of outgoing deputies. The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet decided to recognize the authority of the deputies elected since the third session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

The agenda and order of work of the session was unanimously approved. On the first issue on the agenda, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, a speech was made by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. He reported that a request had been received from Comrade Salimov to be released from his duties as chairman of Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, in connection with his transfer to other work. The Supreme Soviet adopted a decision on releasing Salimov from his duties as chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev proposed the election of deputy Nishanov as chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. He is presently working as minister of foreign affairs of the Uzbek SSR. The Supreme Soviet unanimously elected deputy Nishanov as chairman of the presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. A decision was adopted releasing Comrade Nishanov from his duties as minister of foreign affairs of the Uzbek SSR.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev considered in detail questions of implementing the tasks posed to the working people of the republic by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his stay in Tashkent.

The Supreme Soviet proceeded to examine the second and third questions on the agenda.

A report on the state plan for economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR for 1987 and about the progress of fulfilling the state plan for economic and social development of the republic in 1987 was delivered by Deputy Karimov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee.

A report on the state budget of the Uzbek SSR for 1987 and on the execution of the republic's state budget for 1985 was delivered by deputy (Mamakhitayev). A coreport of the planning-budgetary and other standing commissions of the Uzbek USSR Supreme Soviet was delivered by Deputy (Khadzhimuradov), chairman of the planning and Budgetary Commission. A debate on the reports followed.

Deputies Khasanov and (Azlarova) made deputies' requests to the Ministry of Light Industry of the Uzbek SSR: What specifically does this ministry intend to do to put an end to violations of technology discipline and sharply improve the quality of footwear being produced at the republic's factories? The deputies unanimously adopted a decision to include the deputies' question in the agenda of the session.

A concluding word was delivered by Deputy Karimov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee, and by Deputy Mamakhitayev, minister of finances of the Uzbek SSR.

The Supreme Soviet, taking into consideration the amendments from the planning and budgetary and other standing commissions, unanimously adopted the law on the state plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR for 1987, and a decision on the progress of fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR in 1986. A law was unanimously adopted on the state budget for the Uzbek SSR for 1987 as was a decision on the execution of the state budget of the Uzbek SSR for 1985.

The Session of the Supreme Soviet will continue tomorrow.

#### LITHUANIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES STOCKRAISING

PM091049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

[D. Shnyukas report under general heading: "Plenums Held"]

[Text] Vilnius, 29 Nov -- To bring meat production up to a slaughter weight of 600-620,000 metric tons, milk production up to 3.2-3.3 million metric tons, egg production up to 1.1-1.2 billion eggs, and the average milk yield per cow up to 4,000 kilograms by the end of the 5-year period -- these are the immediate work goals of Lithuanian livestock breeders.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held here discussed the republic party organization's tasks relating to the further intensification of livestock breeding in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. A report was delivered by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum participants stressed the need for a radical breakthrough in feed production, persistent work to implement the republic "Feed" program, and the more rapid introduction of scientific recommendations in livestock breeding.

DOCUMENTATION FOR MANAGEMENT SWITCH APPROVED

PM261405 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 47 in Russian Nov 86 (Signed to Press 13 Nov 86) p 17

[Unattributed report under the general heading "Technical Progress: Economy, Management": "At the Commission To Improve Management, Planning, and the Economic Mechanism"]

[Text] A session of the Commission to Improve Management, Planning, and the Economic Mechanism, set up by a USSR Council of Ministers resolution, has examined the question of method documentation for associations and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy on 1 January 1987. The commission approved (Protocol No 30 of 23 October 1986) the following method documents:

Standard provision on procedure for creating and utilizing the material incentive funds of associations and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy (approved by the USSR Gosplan);

Standard provision on creating and utilizing the sociocultural measures and housing construction funds at associations and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy (approved by the USSR Gosplan);

Standard provision on procedure for the creation and utilization of production, science, and technology development funds by production associations and enterprises working in conditions of full financial autonomy and self-financing (approved by the USSR Gosplan);

Standard provision on creating the wage funds of industrial associations and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy (approved by the USSR Gosplan);

Standard provision on procedure for creating and utilizing financial reserves at associations and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy (approved by the USSR Ministry of Finances);

Provision on a normative method of distributing profits (approved by the USSR Ministry of Finance);

Standard provision on creating and utilizing the centralized production, science, and technology development funds and reserves of ministries whose associations and enterprises have switched to full financial autonomy (approved by the USSR Ministry of Finance);

Letter of instruction from the USSR Gosbank on procedure for issuing wages to associations and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy (approved by the USSR Gosbank);

Temporary method instructions on planning procedure and use of the net output indicator at production associations and enterprises of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry (approved by the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry);

Procedure for creating and utilizing the special wage funds and economic incentive funds of USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry Associations and enterprises which refine crude oil (approved by the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry).

The commission established 5-year and annual plan indicators, ceilings, and normatives for industrial ministries, associations, and enterprises switching to full financial autonomy.

Points Nos 2, 4, 11, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30, 32, and 33 of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Economic Incentives and Management of Consumer Goods Production in Light Industry" (published in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 20) have been extended to apply to associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry producing plastic footwear and other consumer goods.

The decision was adopted to switch the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation Belorussian, Komi, and Lithuanian administrations and the Domodedovo Production Association experimentally to the new conditions of management on 1 January 1987.

The question of preparing state trade and consumer cooperative enterprises and organizations to switch to the new management conditions was examined. The timetable for this switch was approved. RSFSR trade organizations and enterprises are switching to the new management conditions on 1 July 1987.

#### WORKERS' POLL INDICATES LITTLE 'RESTRUCTURING'

LD091350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- The restructuring of the USSR economy, which requires the maximum efforts of workers, engineers, and managerial staff in order to overcome the existing difficulties, is supported by all Soviet people. However, it has been shown by an opinion poll carried out among workers in almost 200 industrial enterprises of the country that 60 percent of workers do not think that fundamental changes have taken place in the course of restructuring in their enterprise.

On the other hand, analysis of answers given by workers to sociologists' questions has shown that for 73 percent of workers the responsibility for their work has increased, said Nikolay Alekseyev, leader of a group of scientists, to a TASS correspondent. Sixty percent of those workers, engineers, and managerial staff who were questioned noted that the role of the material factor as a stimulus of productive and quality labor has increased sharply.

The sociological research was carried out in those enterprises where, in the 1984-85 period, the economic experiment in implementing a new system of management of production -- the basis of the restructuring in the USSR economy -- was carried out. The idea is to expand the independence of enterprises which in present conditions are called upon to speed up the country's economic development.

In the course of the poll many valuable proposals and remarks aimed at perfecting the machinery of restructuring were put forward, Nikolay Alekseyev noted. One of them was to improve the system according to which the results of the activity of enterprises are drawn up. So far, the assessment criterion has been the price of the manufactured goods. In the conditions of the experiment it is the price of goods marketed in a year. But the workers have proposed assessing the work of enterprises not over a year but over a shorter period, over a month, for example. This will exclude from the top lists those enterprises which have not fulfilled individual contractual deliveries in the course of a year, but then have not only repaired the omission, but have even fulfilled their plan by speeding up work rates, often to the detriment of the quality of the manufactured production.

MURAKHOVSKIY, NIKONOV ADDRESS KOLKHOZ LEADERS

PM081023 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Dec 86 pp 1-2

[Report by special correspondents N. Kopanev and Yu. Savin: "The Country's Kolkhozes at the Restructuring Stage. All-Union Meeting of Representatives of Union Republic Kolkhoz Councils"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] An all-union meeting of representatives of union republic kolkhoz councils was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow 1 December.

In the presidium were V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee; leaders of ministries and departments; representatives of party and soviet organizations; scientists; and production innovators. [passage omitted]

V.S. Murakhovskiy delivered a report "On Kolkhozes' Tasks in Increasing Production of Agricultural Products on the Basis of the Broad Introduction of Intensive Technologies and the Improvement of the Management Methods in Light of the Decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum."

The all-union meeting of representatives of union republic kolkhoz councils is being held at a portentous time, when truly revolutionary changes are taking place in the life of Soviet society under the impact of the historic 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the speaker said.

In the agro-industrial complex gross yields and purchases of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and berries have increased. Production of livestock products is proceeding at a level 5-7 percent higher than last year. The pace of production in processing sectors has increased. Changes for the better have become apparent in economic indicators: On many kolkhozes and sovkhoses, labor productivity is increasing and prime production costs are falling. We are faced with the task of consolidating the successes achieved and imparting a stable nature to the positive trends.

The agro-industrial complex must ensure steady growth in agricultural production and a reliable supply of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials for the country. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses are to make the decisive contribution to this. They were and still are the basis of socialist agriculture, the speaker emphasized. There are now 26,340 kolkhozes in the country, and 12,345,000 kolkhoz members work on them. Kolkhozes produce half of all grain, 88 percent of sugar beets, 72 percent of sunflower seeds, two-thirds of cotton, 39 percent of milk, and 27 percent of meat. They produce almost half the gross output of the public sector of agriculture.

An example of high standards in arable farming and livestock raising is set by Moscow Oblast's Vladimir Ilich Kolkhoz, Tula Oblast's Lenin Kolkhoz, Novosibirsk Oblast's "Bolshevik" Kolkhoz, Kherson Oblast's Kirov Kolkhoz, Khmel'nitskiy Oblast's "Ukraina" Kolkhoz, Mogilev Oblast's K.P. Orlovskiy "Rassvet" Kolkhoz, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblast's "40 Let Oktyabrya" Kolkhoz. The example of these and many other farms attests to the kolkhoz economy's great potential.

But many kolkhozes do not make full use of the potential of the cooperative form of socialist ownership. The laggardness of a number of kolkhozes is only slowly being overcome, and this is holding back the resolution of the party's fundamental task of improving the Soviet people's well-being. The favorable conditions for accelerating the intensification of agro-industrial production must be utilized as quickly and as widely as possible.

Enhancing the productivity and stability of arable farming is a very important task. Grain production remains the key problem. This year the gross grain yield totaled approximately 210 million metric tons -- 30 million metric tons more than the average annual level for the 11th 5-Year Plan. But this quantity does not satisfy our needs.

The party's Central Committee has advanced the task of increasing the gross grain yield to 250-255 million metric tons by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan, improving its quality, and increasing the yield to an average of 22 quintals per hectare. This is considerable growth, but it is a realistic task. The broad switch to intensive technologies is the chief reserve. This year grain crops were cultivated using progressive technologies on 31 million hectares. According to specialists' calculations, the country received over 24 million metric tons of grain extra as a result of their introduction. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase the area of grain crops cultivated using intensive technology to 50 million hectares, and to 36 million hectares next year.

When summing up the results of work using intensive technologies, a principled assessment must be made of the shortcomings and errors in this matter on every kolkhoz. During the winter period cadres must be taught all the subtleties of growing high harvests.

Increased corn production is of great significance in building up grain resources. It is planned to increase gross corn yields to 22 million metric tons. This year, however, production of this crop's grain fell and totaled just 12.4 million metric tons. Great work must be done to create zones of guaranteed corn grain production in Central Asia, the southern Ukraine and Kazakhstan, the North Caucasus, and the Volga Region, using the entire increase in irrigated land for this.

The highest rice yield was obtained this year -- more than 43 quintals per hectare. This made it possible to fulfill the state purchases plan and fully meet the need for seeds. However, the country's kolkhozes failed to cope with the procurement plans for other hulled crops. On the whole, the purchase plan for millet was fulfilled by only 66 percent, and that for buckwheat by just 47 percent. Urgent measures must be taken to restore and extend sowing areas and increase the yield of hulled crops. We must meet in full the Soviet people's needs for buckwheat and millet.

Considerably more attention must be devoted to production of pulse crops on kolkhozes. The situation with regard to growing oilseed crops and providing the national economy with vegetable oil is being rectified only slowly. Kolkhozes in many oblasts and republics regularly fail to fulfill the sugar beet, cotton, and flax production plans. Poor use is being made of the potential for increasing potato and vegetable production.

Increased yields largely depend on the standard of arable farming. However, scientifically substantiated arable farming systems are being introduced only slowly on many kolkhozes; crop rotations are violated; proper attention is not devoted to soil-protection and energy-saving technologies, the use of organic fertilizers, or soil liming; and there are serious shortcomings in the organization of seed growing and plant protection. The resolution of these questions and strict observance of technological discipline must be at the center of the attention of farm specialists and leaders and kolkhoz councils.

Complex and large-scale tasks face livestock raisers, the report pointed out. During the 12th 5-Year Plan they are to secure an increase of 4 million metric tons in meat production, 10 million metric tons in milk production, and 5 billion eggs. This will make it possible to reach the level of the targets set in the Food Program.

The country's kolkhozes possess great reserves for increasing meat production. Take, for example, production of beef, which makes up approximately 50 percent of the country's meat balance.

Increasing livestock surrender weight conditions to 400-500 kg with a simultaneous reduction in animal raising and fattening times to 16-18 months must be the determining direction in increasing beef production. Considerable experience has been accumulated in this work. In every oblast, kray, and autonomous republic there are examples of high efficiency in the organization of livestock fattening. It is matter of disseminating it more actively.

Qualitatively new changes must occur in hog raising. During the 12th 5-Year Plan, pork production is to be increased by more than 1 million metric tons. This task must be resolved by intensifying social production, as well as by developing hog raising on the population's private subsidiary plots. Sales of piglets to the population must be increased to 30 million head by the end of the 5-year plan.

Much space in the report was devoted to increasing milk production. To fulfill the Food Program targets given the present livestock numbers, an average of 2,800 kg of milk must be obtained from every cow, and 4,000 kg in regions of developed dairy farming. The results of the first year of the 5-year plan give grounds for believing that, if the pace of development reached in the sector is maintained, livestock unit and complex workers can achieve the Food Program targets ahead of schedule, as early as 1989. For this it is necessary to more quickly assimilate scientifically substantiated systems of running the sector, significantly improve herd reproduction and the raising of young animals, and fully provide livestock units with highly productive animals suited to industrial technology.

A sound feed base is the chief condition for steady growth in livestock and poultry productivity. In the current 5-year plan and every farm must fully provide itself with coarse, succulent, and pasture feed by further intensifying field, meadow, and pasture feed production and, on this basis, reduce the proportion of grain forage in animal rations. Up to 35-40 quintals of feed units with an average digestible protein content of 110 grams per feed unite have to be procured per standard head of livestock. At the same time that feed is increased, its quality must be sharply improved. Special attention must be devoted to increasing production of high-protein crops. The experience of many farms in all the country's zones convincingly shows that the protein problem can be solved locally and solved within a short time.

The task consists in resolutely improving feed production assigning it to an independent sector on every farm, and completing the construction of storehouses and shops for the preparation of coarse and succulent feed by the end of the 5-year plan.

The major measures formulated by the party to improve the economic mechanism are an important factor in accelerating kolkhoz production growth rates.

The implementation of the measures adopted is aimed at ensuring expanded reproduction using their own resources and on the basis of paying their way.

The switching of kolkhozes to full financial autonomy occupies a special place in the new economic management mechanism. "Genuine financial autonomy and the dependence of enterprises' incomes end results," the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress emphasized, "must be the norm for all components of the agro-industrial complex and for kolkhozes and sovkhoses above all."

Financial autonomy has begun to be introduced more actively in recent years. More than 2,500 kolkhozes making wide use of financial autonomy principles have achieved production profitability of more than 40 percent, and 6,000 farms -- between 25 and 40 percent. The greatest number of such kolkhozes are in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and Ukrainian and Belorussian Oblasts. Financial autonomy is demonstrating its high efficiency in all union republics.

There are also many kolkhozes which, while considering themselves financially autonomous, carry on production at a low level and permit unproductive losses, mismanagement, and sometimes even direct waste. According to preliminary data, more than 2,000 kolkhozes will end this year with losses, and 1 farm in 5 will have profitability of no more than 10 percent.

Kolkhoz councils, agro-industrial committees and associations, and, above all, farms themselves must carefully investigate the reason for low returns and define measures for each kolkhoz to improve overall profitability and increase the amount of net income. The state has now created all the necessary conditions for this.

There must be no place for parasitism under the new management conditions. The means for developing production and resolving social needs must be earned. And they must be earned only through increasing production in every possible way and by skillful management, using financial autonomy and the collective contract.

Fundamental changes have been made to the system of material incentives this year. The wages and bonuses of farm leaders and specialists are now directly linked to the end results of production. The size of the remuneration to teams and links for savings in direct expenditure has been increased. Collectives' material responsibility for above-normative expenditure is envisaged for the first time. All this makes it necessary constantly to compare income with expenditure and to monitor and make thrifty use of means.

Practice shows that the greatest efficiency is achieved on farms where financial autonomy and the collective contract are introduced simultaneously and where pay is made dependent on gross income. Such a system of organizing production, labor, and wages has helped Stavropol Kray's "Kazminskiy" Kolkhoz, Belgorod Oblast's Frunze Kolkhoz, the Lithuanian SSR's "Za Mir" Kolkhoz, and other farms in the country to achieve high results.

Financial autonomy and the collective contract are inconceivable without well organized accounting. It is important to organize strict initial accounting financial work and enhance pay discipline in all sectors of production.

There has not yet been any fundamental shift to the new economic management methods locally. Restructuring is taking place slowly and with difficulty. It is time the kolkhoz councils, agro-industrial associations and committees, and farm leaders and specialists drew the appropriate conclusions.

Special attention must be devoted to improving the economy of laggard kolkhozes. Every effort must be directed toward resolving this task.

People were and still are the chief accelerator and the soul of progress, the speaker emphasized. Today more than ever agriculture needs people with high professional skill, an innovative vein, and an interest in working actively. These requirements apply, above all, to those who head farms and to direct production organizers.

Many competent specialists, proven in their work, have come into the leadership of farms in recent years. More than 80 percent of kolkhoz chairmen now have higher education.

Certain agro-industrial committees are only slowly reorganizing themselves in their work with cadres, do not take these special features into account, and permit serious shortcomings in the selection and training of farm leaders. Their high turnover is worrisome. In the Azerbaijan SSR, the Georgian SSR, and Ivanovo, Tula, and certain other oblasts, 60 percent or more of kolkhoz leaders were replaced in the last 5-year plan. This attests that it is necessary to step up work on the selection, placing, and training of cadres.

The role of specialists is increasing. There are now 27 production technologists per kolkhoz. Practice shows that the attitude of specialists to their work and their role and responsibility increase under conditions of the shop structure of management.

Machine operators, livestock raisers, and construction workers play a decisive role in kolkhoz production. It is on their labor that the end results depend. The whole country knows the names of Hero of Socialist Labor Nina Vasilyevna Pereverzeva, Twice Heroes of Socialist Labor Aleksandr Vasilyevich Gitalov, Mikhail Ivanovich Klepikov, Vasilii Makarovich Cherdintsev, and Yemelyan Nikonovich Parubok, and many others. Through them we today greet the thousands-strong detachment of masters of fields and livestock units, who by their selfless creative labor are ensuring the fulfillment of the Food Program and continuing the glorious traditions of the stakhanovites of the first 5-year plans.

The experience of progressive kolkhozes graphically confirms that their successes are largely determined by the broad participation of all kolkhoz members in managing the farm's affairs. In the situation of the active introduction of financial autonomy and the team contract, when labor collectives themselves solve questions of labor organization and pay, real conditions are being created for kolkhoz members' broad participation in production management.

In the work of kolkhoz boards there must be more publicity and collectivism in the elaboration and adoption of decisions, criticism, and self-criticism. People must know everything that is happening in their labor collective. The role of kolkhoz meetings, team councils, and auditing commissions must be enhanced, and the provisions of the Kolkhoz Charter strictly observed.

The party and the government constantly devote attention to improving the working and living conditions of rural workers. This work has been activated particularly since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

But there are many problems in the social development of the countryside. This has an adverse effect on getting cadres to stay. Certain kolkhoz leaders fail to fulfill the plans for construction, housing, cultural, and consumer projects and devote little attention to providing population centers with public services and amenities.

The task has been set of providing every family in rural localities with well-appointed housing during the upcoming period. It is necessary to have a preschool establishment, a secondary school, a district hospital or clinic, a club or house of culture, a trade center with public catering enterprises and consumer services, and other projects meeting modern demands in all kolkhoz central precincts and in large settlements.

Kolkhoz boards must devote special attention to private builders and help them with construction materials, by allocating transport and machinery, and with manpower. The means of kolkhoz members themselves must be more widely involved in housing construction.

The coming year will be of tremendous significance in developing the agro-industrial complex and fulfilling the 5-year plan as a whole. It is a year of the broad, persistent introduction of new management methods, both in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production and in the processing sectors.

It is the paramount task of all working people in the country's agro-industrial complex to make wide use of the accumulated experience and ensure a high return on everything at the disposal of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises in the agro-industrial complex.

Socialist competition to worthily greet the 70th anniversary of Great October and successfully fulfill the plans for the second year of the 12th 5-Year Plan is widely being mounted in all components of the agro-industrial complex. [passage omitted]

V.P. Nikonov spoke in conclusion. In accelerating socioeconomic development, he pointed out, the party allocates a special place to the agro-industrial complex, which as the 27th party congress defined, must reliably provide the country with food and agricultural raw materials. Fundamentally new management conditions have been created for the development of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the processing sectors since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, and this is yielding positive results. However, they cannot please us in terms of either quantity or quality. In order to advance on a broad front, restructuring and improvement must be extended to agriculture, all other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and particularly, everything connected with the processing and sale of products.

It is necessary, above all, to enhance dynamism and stability in developing the agro-industrial complex and to make fuller use of qualitative growth factors. It is becoming increasingly obvious every year that the chief element in resolving this task is to intensify agro-industrial production in every possible way and increase the return on the economic potential that has been created. We have now firmly embarked on this path and must continue to pursue this line persistently and to concentrate resources in decisive sectors.

The speaker devoted great attention to the further strengthening of the material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex and the fuller satisfaction of kolkhoz and sovkhoz requirements for high-quality equipment. He also dwelt on the broad introduction of intensive technologies. In the fields these demand the strictest discipline, refined and competent actions by the farmer, regard for the special features of each tract of land and for the biology of plant development, and the use of efficient methods of combating pests, diseases, and weeds. And, of course, the high professional skill of specialists and cadres in the mass trades. It is important to carry out the entire range of jobs efficiently and on schedule. Then intensive technologies will become a reliable guarantee of steady growth in grain production, its improved quality, and an increase in the productivity of every hectare of cultivated land.

Unfortunately, this frequently does not happen in practice. Far from all cadres have mastered the essence of new technologies, and they permit deviations and blatant violations. All this reduces their potential and sometimes negates produced expenditure. This attitude must be resolutely combatted. Those workers who are not familiar with these matters should be taught patiently and persistently.

Great significance is now attached to the transfer of livestock raising to an intensive footing and the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. This work has its own special features which must be taken into account. Not the numbers but the quality of livestock, the creation of a reliable feed base, the struggle to increase milk yields, weight gains, and egg-laying capacity and to obtain the maximum economic effect from every animal -- this is what must determine the entire nature and substance of this sector's intensification.

The use of Holstein-Friesian cattle to increase the productivity of local breeds is an important condition of intensification. Last year over 200,000 metric tons more milk was obtained from the existing half a million Holsteinized cows. However, work on increasing the productivity of dairy herds is badly organized in certain republics, krays, and oblasts.

In a number of places there is a very primitive understanding of intensification. The number of cows has been reduced, but little is being done to enhance to productivity of livestock units, with the result that there has been a drop in milk production. This is characteristic of a number of oblasts in the RSFSR's Central Region.

The process of intensification in meat production is taking place very slowly, without proper organization and planning. In a number of republics, krays, and oblasts a significant proportion of animals are sold for slaughter without final fattening, at a low weight, and in a poor state of nourishment. Because of this the country loses out on a large amount of meat.

It is important to utilize all reserves for increasing livestock products. It is important for every working person to operate skillfully, vigorously, and with interest and high responsibility in his assigned sector.

The speaker went on to dwell on improving the forms and methods of organizing and encouraging labor. With the introduction of the new economic management mechanism, he emphasized, broad scope is being opened up for switching everywhere to a full financial autonomy and introducing the collective contract.

In some places, however, in pursuit of quantitative indicators and in the desire to report before others on the mass introduction of financial autonomy and the contract, proper concern for the qualitative aspect is not shown. There are many instances where farm production subdivisions are merely recorded as having financial autonomy and the contract -- which not only distorts the essence of the process but also discredits the contract and financial autonomy.

It is necessary to enhance the effectiveness of financial autonomy and the new forms of organizing and encouraging labor. They must drive the entire economic mechanism of the activities of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. This must be regarded as of paramount importance in all work on realizing the plant targets and the Food Program as a whole. A situation in which all kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other agricultural enterprises work according to the principle of paying their way must be ensured over the next few years. As the necessary preconditions are created, farms are to be switched to self-financing, and labor collectives' direct and immediate dependence on their work efficiency is to be established.

By uniting agriculture and its associated sectors in the system of the agro-industrial complex with unified management organs and a unified economic management mechanism, V.P. Nikonov continued, we have taken the first steps in the direction of integrating the sphere of agricultural production with the sphere of processing and selling products. [paragraph continues]

Agro-industrial combines have been set up in a number of republics, krays, and oblasts. But this is not the only way to solve the problem of agro-industrial integration. In the Baltic republics, Stavropol Kray, and Omsk Oblast, for example, associations for the production, processing, and sale of fruit, vegetables, poultry, and other products are operating efficiently. Mutually advantageous conditions have been created there, which give kolkhozes and sovkhoses an interest in increasing production of the end product, enhancing its consumer properties, and, on this basis, improving the supply of food to the population from local resources.

The efficiency of agro-industrial integration grows more quickly if it is accompanied by the further development of social division of labor and the deepening of production specialization. This is a natural process, and kolkhoz councils must constantly keep it at the center of their attention. It is a question of improving the management and structure of production and maximally concentrating forces and resources on the development of priority sectors. More active use must be made of the opportunities contained in internal farm specialization. This, as experience shows, when combined with financial autonomy and the collective contract, is an effective lever for increasing production of agricultural products.

There is experience of integration to some extent in every republic, kray, and oblast. However, useful initiatives are studied poorly, are often merely noted, and are introduced very slowly.

The speaker went on to dwell on problems of further enhancing the role of kolkhozes in resolving food tasks and the comprehensive democratization of the kolkhoz system. The Kolkhoz Charter has become the law of the life of collective farming. Its provisions are being consistently implemented, and there are becoming fewer deviations and violations of the charter's provisions. However, we still encounter cases where management organs interfere unjustifiably in kolkhoz affairs, impose from above what to do and how, tell where to direct public funds and how to use them, and order farm leaders and specialists about. It is necessary to trust them more and enable them to themselves choose the most rational ways to achieve the planned targets.

Now kolkhoz and sovkhos specialists themselves determine on the spot the structure of crops and the necessary technologies. Here they are obliged to adhere strictly to scientifically substantiated farming systems and not allow a reduction in the areas envisaged in them for grain and other crops. The state's economic interests must be regarded as of paramount importance, not the parasitic positions or whims of a particular leader.

The further development of the agro-industrial complex and its base -- agriculture -- depends on people, on the creative potential of farm specialists and leaders. This is a decisive factor of our progress. Unremitting attention must be devoted to the cadre question on farms and in rayons, krays, oblasts, and republics.

Dwelling on current questions, the speaker said that the time has come to evaluate critically everything that has been done, to investigate where and why shortfalls, blunders, and failures have occurred, and to draw lessons from this for the future. In every labor collective and at all levels of leadership and management it is necessary to carefully analyze the progress of restructuring, lend it greater scope, and try to ensure that things change for the better and people feel confident and act energetically.

The speaker expressed confidence that the kolkhoz peasantry and all working people of the agro-industrial complex, having actively joined in the nationwide socialist competition to worthily greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, will continue to be in the front ranks of the struggle to implement the outlined plans and will make a weighty contribution to accelerating the country's economic and social development and enhancing the Soviet people's well-being. [passage omitted]

#### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5-10 DEC REPORTED

LD110244 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, from 5-10 December. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

5 Dec -- No fileworthy items monitored.

6 Dec

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reports on fulfillment of the annual plan for the delivery to the state of all kinds of agricultural produce in Tataria. Thanks to intensification and the introduction of new forms of labor, the yield of grain fields here has risen to 21 quintals and the annual milk yield per cow increased by almost 200 kg. (0200)

Cotton growers of Tajikistan are summing up the results of the agricultural year. In the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, 920,000 metric tons of raw cotton have been gathered and one-third of this is the most valuable fine-fiber cotton. Most of the harvest is high quality cotton. There has been successful fulfillment not just of the plan but also of the socialist pledges. Unfortunately, just as in previous years, most rayons did not make maximum use of harvesting equipment. Although the republic has over 4,000 combine harvesters, the republic used them to harvest less than one-third of the planned harvest. This shortcoming of the past harvest will be discussed seriously in the cotton growing regions of the republic. (1200)

Altay grain growers will prepare first class seeds for the whole area to be cultivated, using intensive technology next year for over 1 million hectares. Other crops will also be cultivated by this method. (1200)

7 Dec

The livestock farmers of Dagestan have fulfilled their year's plan for animal produce ahead of schedule. Purchases of meat have amounted to almost 69,000 metric tons. The year's plan for milk output has been exceeded. These successes are particularly valuable in view of the fact that they were achieved under the very difficult conditions of this year's drought. (1200)

8 Dec -- No fileworthy items monitored.

9 Dec -- No fileworthy items monitored.

10 Dec

Farmers in the Mari Nonchernozem Zone have begun snow retention work which is to be completed on an area of over 300,000 hectares. (0700)

COSMOS-1805 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 10 DEC

LD101553 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- The USSR today launched an artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos 1805, intended for continuing the exploration of outer space.

It has been put into the orbit with the following parameters:  
The initial period of revolution -- 97.8 minutes,  
The maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 675 kilometres,  
The minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 649 kilometres,  
The inclination of the orbit -- 82.5 degrees.  
The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

BAYKONUR SEEKS TO LAUNCH WESTERN SATELLITES

LD101733 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The Russians are launching an offensive to charm the West on the theme: Our space techniques are at your disposal. They are proposing to launch Western commercial satellites at tariffs which defy any competition, thus profiting from the failures at NASA and the delay experienced by the Ariane rocket. [passage omitted]

During a special meeting yesterday evening the Russians in Paris showed you the contracts which they are proposing to their Western customers should the case arise.

All the launchings will take place from Baykonur. The transport of the satellites will be arranged by Aeroflot but the customer will be able to keep an eye on his satellite 24 hours a day in order to satisfy himself that his secrets are being safeguarded. The foreign specialists will be lodged at Baykonur in comfortable hotels. They will have an international telephone at their disposal. They will have the right to travel freely throughout the zone. Comfortable transport will be provided. The foreign specialists will have the right to visit the launching pad after being cleared. [passage omitted]

It is quite possible that the USSR will find customers. The director of the Glavkosmos agency said yesterday evening: We will accept all customers, even Americans. After all, isn't competition an excellent thing in the commercial field? [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

**SATELLITE DATA PROCESSING CENTER** -- A center for processing information from satellites has been set up in Krasnoyarsk. Its data base will help specialists to study and exploit the natural resources of a vast region more effectively. Today, the exploitation of new mineral resources in Tajmyr is a pressing matter. Information from space will tell us where to begin the search. The pictures show systems of fracture rock; it is as though the earth was trying to tell us that for millions of years useful minerals have been accumulating there. Geologists will be working on these fractures. Such a purposeful search will help save time and resources. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 29 Nov 86 LD]

**NEW COMET DISCOVERED** -- Alma Ata December 7 TASS -- Astronomers in Kazakhstan have discovered a new comet, in the Capricorn constellation. The new comet, new some 300 million kilometers from earth, has such weak luminescence that it can only be seen with high-resolution observatory telescopes. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 7 Dec 86 LD]